FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 198 *12 October 1978*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Bratislava PRAVDA on Need for Realism in SALT Negotiations [5 Oct] BB 1
GDR MBFR Delegate Addresses Plenum Session 5 Oct BB 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 6 Oct]
East Berlin HORIZONT Previews 16th Round of MBFR Talks [Issue No 41] BB 3

ALBANIA

Tirana Radio Scores Fang I's Visit to FRG B 1
Colombian CP Delegation Visits, Departs 5 October B 1
New Volume of Enver Hoxha's Works Published B 1

BULGARIA

More on Official Visit of GDR's Stoph C 1
Talks Begin 11 October C 1
Stoph Dinner Toast Reported [East Berlin] C 1
Visits Computer Plant C 2
Received by Zhivkov C 2
Leaders Greet GDR Counterparts on National Holiday C 3
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 7 Oct]
GDR Ambassador Hosts Reception C 3
Greetings Sent to Peruvian CP on Founding Anniversary C 4
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 7 Oct]
BCP CC Sends Greetings to PDRY Socialist Party Congress C 4
Ambassador to SFRY Visits Dolanc, Others in Belgrade C 5
Cooperation With Yugoslav Appliance Manufacturer Reported C 5
Construction Cooperation Protocol Signed With Algeria C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Sabata, Other Charter 77 Dissidents Arrested D 1
[Rome L'UNITA 6 Oct]
U.S. Energy Funds Termed for 'Nuclear Bomb Research' D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 6 Oct]
SRV, National Front Delegations Hold Talks D 2
Hula Receives Soviet Machine Building Minister D 3
TRIBUNA Emphasizes Importance of Socialist Unity [No39 27 Sep]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Addresses Druzhba Pipeline Builders E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 6 Oct]
Radio Comments on Senator Taylor's 'Cold War' Language E 3
More On Liberian Foreign Minister's Visit E 3
Delivers Tolbert Message E 3
Talks Concluded E 4

Press Release Issued on Tisch's Visit to Vietnam E 4
Hermann Applauds State Progress, Policies [Moscow PRAVDA 7 Oct] E 5
Defense, Interior Ministers Issue Orders of Day E 8

HUNGARY

Budapest TV Reports Carter's Press Conference F 1
Agricultural Progress in Szolnok County Reported F 1
Briefs: U.S. Bank Official; Hungarian-Yugoslav Agrarian Cooperation; Minister Visits Paris F 1

POLAND

Warsaw Ceremony Celebrates 35th Anniversary of Armed Forces G 1
Gierek Letter G 1
Jaroszewicz Receives Soviet Delegations G 2
Gala Meeting Held G 2
Jaroszewicz Address G 3
Soviet Marshal Kulakov's Address G 7
Jaruzelski Address G 10
Jablonski Receives WPC Movement Activists G 13
U.S. Under Secretary Newsom Meets With Jagielski G 14
Frelek-Led Delegation Holds Talks With Finnish Politicians G 14
Received by Finnish Premier G 14
PAP Reports Meeting of Dutch-Polish Mixed Commission G 15
Warsaw Radio Criticizes Ian Smith's Activities in U.S. G 15
Briefs: Yugoslav Ambassador Ends Tour G 15

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Chairs Executive Committee Meeting 11 Oct H 1
Ceausescu Receives Paraguayan Communist Party Secretary H 4
Communique of Stanko Todorov's Visit Issued [SCINTEIA 10 Oct] H 4
Finnish Parliamentary Delegation Arrives for Talks H 6
Giosan Hosts Dinner H 7
Andrei Receives Delegation H 7
Helsinki Municipal Delegation Visits H 7
Popescu-Led RCP Delegation Visits Finland H 7
Received by Prime Minister Sorsa H 7
Received by Finnish CP Chairman H 8
Foreign Trade Minister Burtica Conducts Talks in Moscow H 8
Mansecu Greets New Egyptian Prime Minister H 8
Foreign Minister Andrei Receives Costa Rican Counterpart H 8
Ceausescu Receives Italian Defense Minister 10 Oct H 9
Ruffini Departs 11 October H 9
Moroccan Trade Minister Arrives 9 October H 9
Manescu Receives Moroccan Trade Minister, Swiss Official H 9
Moroccan Premier Receives RCP Delegate to Party Congress H 10
DPRK Foreign Trade Minister Makes Statement, Departs H 10

YUGOSLAVIA

Tito Receives Visiting Cape Verde President at Igalo	I 1
Talks Are Held	I 1
Tito Speaks at Luncheon	I 2
Pereira Leaves Igalo	I 3
Djuranovic Ends Visit to Norway, Leaves for Finland	I 3
More on Talks, Departure	I 4
Arrives in Helsinki	I 5
Results of SFRY Visit by PCI's Berlinguer Noted	I 6
Communique Issued	I 6
Vojvodina Commander Receives Zambian Army Delegation	I 8
SFRY Delegation Meets With French Foreign Minister	I 8
Ikonic Hosts Luncheon for DPRK Vice Premier	I 8
Bosnia-Hercegovina National Defense Council Meets	I 9
Serbian LC Establishes CC Presidium Commissions	I 9
VJESNIK Comments on U.S. Use of Spy Satellites [6 Oct]	I 10
FRG Government's Stand on Terrorists Criticized [VECERNJE NOVOSTI]	I 12
Soviet Book on Development of Socialism Reviewed [POLITI.']	I 13
Briefs: World Bank Official's Visit	I 13

BP[illegible] SLAVA PRAVDA ON NEED FOR REALISM IN SALT NEGOTIATIONS

AU061404Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Oct 78 p 7 AU

[Juraj Bydzovsky article: "SALT II Talks and Vienna Negotiations; Realism Leads to Agreement"]

[Excerpts] The negotiations on limiting strategic offensive weapons (SALT), this key question of the development of Soviet-American relations and that of endeavors to halt feverish armament, have obviously reached a particularly important phase.

After the New York talks between Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, optimistic--even very optimistic--expressions have begun to prevail in the American information media and the statements of U.S. politicians.

OF COURSE, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE NOT TO NOTICE THAT THE AMERICAN SOURCES INSERT CERTAIN CONDITIONS IN THEIR OPTIMISTIC PROPHECIES. The Washington POST, for instance, wrote: "In the last few days the American officials have been mentioning that the present period is far more favorable for the agreement than ever before. They express the hope that if the Soviet Union would adjust itself in the remaining questions, agreement could be reached quite soon." The same newspaper indicates that "negotiations on the remaining questions could lead to a blind alley and the principles temporarily agreed on so far could crash down like a house of cards." THE ATTENTIVE READER OF THESE REFLECTIONS IS ALMOST FORCED TO GAIN THE IMPRESSION THAT ONE SIDE IS PREPARING TO BUILD UP PROPAGANDA IN THE NEAR FUTURE ABOUT THE OTHER SIDE BEING THE ONE TO BLAME FOR THE REPEATED POSTPONEMENT OF THE AGREEMENT.

Let us recall that the principles of the SALT II agreement were already defined by the Vladivostok talks between Leonid Brezhnev and former U.S. President Gerald Ford. On the basis of these principles the agreement could have been concluded long ago, had the U.S. Government not speculated in its endeavors to achieve unilateral advantages. A great many negotiations have taken place since then in an attempt to conclude an agreement. THE SOVIET UNION HAS SHOWN EXTRAORDINARY PATIENCE IN THIS, IN ITS INTEREST IN REACHING AGREEMENT. TIME AND TIME AGAIN IT HAS BEEN STATED IN THE MOST AUTHORITATIVE PLACES THAT THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO SIDES ARE NOT SO GREAT THAT THEY CANNOT BE OVERCOME QUICKLY, PROVIDED THERE IS GOOD WILL ON BOTH SIDES.

Even on the side of the United States there resound voices that graphically illustrate the true state of affairs and point out the true reasons for the postponement of the agreement. It is characteristic that several American newspapers connect the present favorable prospects with the strengthening of President Carter's positions; now, they stress, there are far better prospects of the Senate passing a SALT II agreement for him. Apart from what we can read between the lines, that is, the endeavor to prove that the President has always maintained an unambiguous, positive attitude, WE ARE LEFT WITH THE CONVICTION THAT IT DEPENDS ON THE AMERICAN SIDE WHETHER, AND HOW SOON, THE AGREEMENT WILL BE CONCLUDED, which is exactly what has been clear to any thinking person for a long time.

In this connection let us also recall the lessons of the Vienna negotiations on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Had the West accepted in Vienna the proposals submitted by the socialist countries at the beginning, then the armed forces in central Europe would have been reduced by one-third for almost 2 years now. Instead the West preferred to maneuver, in an attempt to acquire unilateral advantages.

In their compromise proposals throughout the 5 years that these negotiations have been going on, the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community took into account, and to a great extend accepted nearly all the Western approaches to the problem, in an endeavor to achieve positive results in Vienna. They also accepted the Western data on the numerical strengths of NATO pact troops in the area of the envisaged reduction. Up to now the negotiations have not progressed because the Western powers refuse to accept the socialist countries' data on the numerical strengths of their troops and demand that the Soviet Union reduce the strength of its armed forces in this area and more than twice as much as the U.S. forces.

It is known that the last compromise proposal, submitted by the socialist countries last June in Vienna, evoked special attention among the Western delegations' circles in Vienna, as a step representing a significant impetus on the road to agreement. THE GOVERNMENTS ISSUING DIRECTIVES TO THESE DELEGATIONS HAVE NEVERTHELESS STUBBORNLY CONTINUED TO PUSH THROUGH UNILATERAL ADVANTAGES IN THEIR OWN FAVOR. THIS, OF COURSE IS NO WAY TO REACH AN AGREEMENT.

THE PATH TOWARD AGREEMENT IS VIA THE REALISTIC ASSESSMENT OF REALITIES WERE THE AMERICAN POLICY TO PROCEED FROM THIS BASIS AND NOT FROM UNREALISTIC MANEUVERING, THEN THE OPTIMISM ABOUT THE TALKS ON LIMITING STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE WEAPONS WOULD BE JUSTIFIED. SUCH AN APPROACH WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO ACHIEVE POSITIVE RESULTS IN VIENNA TOO.

GDR MBFR DELEGATE ADDRESSES PLENUM SESSION 5 OCT

AU111015Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Oct 78 p 6 AU

[ADN dispatch from Vienna: "A Constructive Answer of the West Has Not Yet Come to Hand--GDR Delegation Leader Speaks at Plenum Session in Vienna]

[Text] "Simultaneously with submitting an integrated program of practical measures at the UN special session for disarmament, the socialist states have also given an alternative to the arms race with their proposals of 8 June of this year in Vienna." This was stated by Ambassador Dr Ingo Oeser, leader of the GDR delegation, on Thursday at the plenum session of the Vienna talks on a mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe.

The socialist states proved, Dr Ingo Oeser said, that they are unswervingly pursuing their policy of deepening detente and are not willing to be pushed into a course of increased confrontation. The passing of NATO's "long-term program" for intensified armament, the plans for the production and deployment of the neutron weapon, and last but not least the extensive military maneuvers on the borders of the Warsaw Pact states, however, are expressions of a tendency toward aggravating the situation and toward creating new tensions. All attempts to justify this course, contrary to facts, by claiming a "threat from the East" are only intended to divert attention away from the authors of this armament policy, Ambassador Oeser noted.

He stressed that the proposals of the socialist states made a turn in the Vienna negotiations possible, as well as a transition to working out a first agreement, useful for all, by taking into consideration essential elements of the Western positions. [paragraph continues]

"A constructive answer by the West to the proposals which have been on the conference table for 4 months now and which were explained in detail during the previous round is now the main issue in the negotiations," Ambassador Oeser stated.

He described it as incomprehensible and unacceptable that the NATO states, instead of taking up the far-reaching proposals of the socialist participants at the start of the 16th round in a constructive way, have acted in exactly the opposite manner. They are asking for further concessions on the part of the socialist states while they themselves stubbornly stick to their unrealistic basic positions, which aim at changing the military balance of power in Europe in their favor. This destructive attitude has delayed effective disarmament steps in Europe for 5 years.

The head of the GDR delegation pointed out: "After the socialist states have gone more than their half of the way toward achieving an agreement acceptable to all participants, the Western participant states in turn must show a readiness for concessions. The awaited answer of the participating Western states to the proposals of 8 June will prove to be the touchstone as to whether deeds will follow the protestations of disarmament by their politicians, and whether they will make use of the possibilities now offered for working out an initial agreement."

In conclusion, Ambassador Oeser noted that the socialist states are resolved to take up all constructive steps by the Western participants. The importance of an initial reduction agreement for peace and the security of Europe does not permit any more time being lost.

EAST BERLIN HORIZONT PREVIEWS 16TH ROUND OF MBFR TALKS

AU112107Y East Berlin HORIZONT in German Issue No 41 1978 p 7 AU

[Heinz Brinkmann dispatch from Vienna: "No Loss of Time at the 16th Round"]

[Text] In the course of the 16th round of the negotiations on a mutual reduction in armed forces and arms in central Europe, which opened in the Austrian capital last week, the participating Western states have another opportunity to prove their political will for effective disarmament measures. The still missing reply to the far-reaching proposals of the socialist states of 8 June this year will constitute the touchstone of this readiness. This initiative of the socialist participating states--which Erich Honecker recently termed a reasonable compromise which is aimed at finally achieving a mutually acceptable agreement--makes possible a turn in the negotiations which have been going on for 5 years.

If the Western participants in the negotiations were only nearly as accommodating as the socialist states, a first agreement could be worked out in the 16th round. But this requires an early and constructive answer on the part of NATO. Only then can the accommodation in essential problems brought about by the socialist proposal also yield practical results. This applies to the following problems:

First, only ground forces are to be reduced;

Second, during the first and second stages, only the ground forces of the Soviet Union and the United States will be reduced proportionally to their size in central Europe, as well as selected types of arms;

Third, all of the other participating states will reduce their ground forces at the second stage, with the Western side not being ready thus far to consent to individual obligations of the particular participating states concerning a proportional reduction in their own armed forces;

Fourth, an equal level of armed forces of 900,000 men, including ground forces of 700,000 men, is to be attained as a result of the reduction at both stages.

Fifth, this level is to be of a collective nature, permitting the participants of each of the military groupings to unilaterally compensate additional reductions on the part of their allies. But the socialist states particularly insist that in doing so no state subsequently may reach or exceed the level which it had before the reduction.

The proposals of 8 June 1976 proceed from the incontestable fact that an approximate military equilibrium has developed in the envisaged reduction area of central Europe. They are taking into consideration the concrete situation in the negotiations, based on the principles jointly agreed upon by all participants in 1973 of equality, mutuality and the undiminished security of all the participating states. In accordance with these principles, the socialist states also demand further that all states should make their individual contribution proportionally to the strength of their armed forces in the reduction area, so that the approximate military equilibrium is maintained as the basis of any agreement. They continue to oppose all demands on the part of the NATO states which would impose unilateral obligations on the socialist states, but would concede military advantages to themselves. NATO is dramatically intensifying armament, particularly in the reduction area of central Europe envisaged by the Vienna negotiations. A demonstration of military power of unprecedented scope is now taking place on the GDR and CSSR borders, with this year's series of NATO maneuvers. At the same time, the voices of leading Western military men and politicians who make no bones of their deep dislike for the Vienna negotiations, and who would like to break them off today rather than tomorrow, are growing in strength. This sinister development and the procrastination of a constructive answer to the proposals of the socialist states in Vienna are two sides of the same coin. The foundation for an agreement in Vienna was laid by the socialist states. The importance of effective disarmament steps for the continuation of the detente process in Europe does not permit us to lose even more time until the conclusion of a first agreement.

TIRANA RADIO SCORES FANG I'S VISIT TO FRG

AU112038Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 11 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Fang I, vice premier of the State Council and CCP Politburo member has been on a visit to West Germany since 4 October. The news agencies report that Fang I had several friendly meetings with the Bonn revanchist leaders, including President Walter Scheel, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and others. Fang I has also visited many industrial and military centers of the West German militarists. In his several meetings with the leaders of West Germany, both sides expressed their satisfaction with the opening of a new stage in the development of Chinese-FRG relations, and their (?mutually identical views) in the political field. We are very pleased, West German President Walter Scheel stated, that our views on important political problems correspond with one another. We may say that we have common aims, and this is a good stage for further developing relations between the two countries. Referring to the cooperation of West Germany with China, Fang I stressed: We noted with pleasure that both sides have common aspirations for strengthening friendship and developing cooperation.

In their several meetings, they also touched on concrete agreements in various fields. They referred to a DM5 billion credit to be granted to China by West German capitalists to increase its trade. In the first half of the current year alone, West German exports to China increased by almost 100 percent.

Fang I's visit to the FRG, like the several visits of Bonn's political, military and economic emissaries to Peking which recently have been very frequent, confirm the ever growing cooperation between the Bonn revanchists and the Chinese revisionists.

COLOMBIAN CP DELEGATION VISITS, DEPARTS 5 OCTOBER

AU061452Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 5 Oct 78 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Colombia (Marxist-Leninist) visited Albania recently at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee. Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee secretary and Politburo member, received the delegation and conducted talks, which were characterized by a warm and friendly atmosphere and a spirit of unity and proletarian internationalism. The talks were also attended by Piro Bita, director of the Foreign Affairs Directorate of the AWP Central Committee.

During its stay in our country the delegation visited industrial centers, agricultural cooperatives and cultural institutions in Tirana, Durres, Korce, Gjirokaster, Sarande and other districts. During these visits the delegation learned about the efforts, enthusiasm and results of the working people of Albania in the country's socialist construction and the constant consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The delegation left our country today.

NEW VOLUME OF ENVER HOXHA'S WORKS PUBLISHED

LD081338Y Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 8 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 8 Oct, ATA--The 28th Volume of the works of Comrade Enver Hoxha came off the press. This volume includes materials of the October 1964-January 1965 period, most of which are published for the first time.

MORE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF GDR'S STOPH

Talks Begin 11 October

AU111951Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 11 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, Oct 11, BTA--The prime ministers of Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic, Mr Stanko Todorov and Mr Willi Stoph began talks here today. They made a thorough review of the development of the links of cooperation between the two countries and discussed the possibilities for their furthering and expansion.

The two government leaders assessed favourably the implementation of the tasks laid down at Mr Todor Zhivkov's meeting with Mr Erich Honecker last year in Sofia. Favourable were also the assessments of what has so far been accomplished in carrying out the then approved "basic trends of economic, scientific and technological cooperation and for further promotion of the ties of socialist integration between Bulgaria and the GDR in the [words indistinct]".

Mr Stanko Todorov and Mr Willi Stoph examined the opportunities for further specialization and joint production in the sphere of power generation, metallurgy, technical engineering, electronics, the chemical industry and other branches of the national economy. It was stressed that the steady expansion of bilateral cooperation was in the best interests of the two peoples and contributed to the strengthening of the socialist community.

Information was exchanged at the talks about the key tasks (?which) Bulgaria and the GDR were implementing at the present moment and about the foreign political activity of the two countries.

At the talks the Bulgarian side was represented by: Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the joint economic, scientific and technological cooperation commission; Mr Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Mr Stoyu Kiosev, first vice president of the State Planning Committee, Mr Stoil Kodinov, deputy chief of the Planning and Economics Department of the CC of the BCP; the deputy minister of foreign trade Krustyu Popov; deputy minister of machine building Todor Dyulgerov; Oved Tadzher, deputy minister of power supply, and specialists.

The GDR part to the talks was represented by: Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of science and technology and chairman of the GDR part of the joint economic, scientific and technological cooperation commission; Dr Herbert Krolikowski, secretary of state and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Mr Horst Tschanter, chief of the CMEA Department with the CC of the German Socialist Unity Party; Mr Werner Bolerei, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Mr Eduard Schwierz, deputy minister of foreign trade, and specialists. The ambassadors of the two countries, Mr Penyu Kiratsov and Mr Manfred Schmidt, too, attended the talks.

Stoph Dinner Toast Reported

LD112147Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2019 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Sofia--At a dinner on the first day of his visit here, GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph expressed in a toast the conviction that the talks between him and Bulgaria's Premier Stanko Todorov "would be useful and fruitful for the further development of bilateral relations, especially in the economic and scientific-technological sphere."

The treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed a year ago between the GDR and Bulgaria inaugurated a higher stage in their cooperation. The "main directions of the economic and scientific-technological cooperation for the further development of socialist economic integration between Bulgaria and the GDR after 1980" agreed upon at that time opens up manifold opportunities for an even more comprehensive utilization of the growing economic and scientific-technological potentials of both states.

"We can note with great satisfaction that our friendly relations also are constantly bearing richer harvests in all other spheres," stressed Willi Stoph. Both states are actively contributing within the Warsaw Pact and in CEMA toward the strengthening of the socialist community of states. They are making "by the side of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries their contribution to the implementation of the agreed foreign policy of the states of the socialist community."

The alliance between both states was proving itself also "in the struggle for the safeguarding of peace, the continuation of the detente process, and attaining concrete progress in the disarmament talks," the GDR Council of Ministers chairman said.

Willi Stoph stressed in conclusion that both states would "shape their traditional friendship constantly closer and more fruitful on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and further promote the process of bringing our peoples closer together."

Visits Computer Plant

AU1210317Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 12 Oct 78 AU

[Summary] "Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who is visiting our country on an official working visit, was briefed on the production of the Sofia computer plant and on the activities of the computer institute in our capital. He was accompanied on this tour by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers."

The computer plant was built in 1967 and is now producing various computers and technical components for this branch. The computer institute has been in operation for 11 years and is devoting its efforts to research in the computer field and in processing statistical data.

"Comrades Stanko Todorov and Willi Stoph and those accompanying them were cordially welcomed by Vadil Kubchev, minister of electronics and electrotechnical industry, as well as by the workers and employees of the plant and institute. At a meeting with the leading personnel of the plant and institute, the guests were briefed on the future prospects of development of this important branch for our national economy and the growing opportunities for bilateral cooperation in this sector."

Received by Zhivkov

AU1210517Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 12 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received on 12 October Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who is visiting Bulgaria. The meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was also attended by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Questions pertaining to further developing relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR were discussed.

LEADERS GREET GDR COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU091522Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Oct 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Apparent text of greetings message by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, GDR chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the GDR national holiday]

[Text] Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the creation of the GDR, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the entire Bulgarian people and on our personal behalf, we most cordially greet you and the SED Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the GDR, and the fraternal people of the GDR, and send you our best wishes.

The working people of the GDR will mark the 29th anniversary of their country in a period of comprehensive upsurge for successfully implementing the tasks set by the 9th SED Congress.

Led by their combat vanguard--the SED, and in a close and indestructible alliance with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, the GDR working people achieved great successes in socialist construction and evoke a sense of sincere joy and admiration in the entire Bulgarian people.

The recent exciting event--the joint flight of the cosmonaut brothers Valeriy Bykovskiy and the GDR citizen Sigmund Jaehn--turned into a new and bright proof of the boundless possibilities of the cooperation among the countries of the socialist community.

We are deeply convinced that the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the BCP and the SED, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR, and between our two peoples will further develop on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and in the spirit of the September 1977 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR, together with the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact member-countries and CEMA members, will further actively contribute to strengthening the unity and unity of action of the socialist community's countries, in the interest of the cause of peace, socialism, and progress in the world.

On the day of your bright holiday, dear comrades, we wish you from the bottom of our hearts new and greater successes in constructing the developed socialist society in your beautiful country, and we worthily greet you on the 29th anniversary of the creation of the first socialist state on German soil.

GDR Ambassador Hosts Reception

AU061610Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 6 Oct 78 AU

[Text] GDR Ambassador to Bulgaria Manfred Schmidt has given a reception on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the proclamation of the GDR.

The reception, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs; Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; members of the government, chiefs of departments attached to the BCP Central Committee, leaders of political and mass organizations, generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army. Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria also attended the reception.

GREETINGS SENT TO PERUVIAN CP ON FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

AU091516Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[Apparent text of greeting message by the BCP Central Committee to the Peruvian Communist Party Central Committee on the occasion of the Peruvian Communist Party anniversary]

[Text] Dear comrades, on behalf of the communists and working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria we send you fraternal greetings on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Peruvian Communist Party.

Created on the basis of the revolutionary workers' movement, for half a century the party of the Peruvian communists has been conducting a struggle in defense of the vital interests of the working people, for the unity of all patriotic forces in the country, against imperialism, reaction and foreign monopolies, and for real national independence, democracy and social progress. Its principledness and constancy consolidated its status as a respected political power in the country.

The Peruvian Communist Party is firmly and steadily defending the purity of the Marxist-Leninist teaching and the principles of proletarian internationalism. It renders a worthy contribution to the common striving to further strengthen the unity of the world communist and workers' movement.

We express our confidence that the fraternal friendship between the BCP and the Peruvian Communist Party will further strengthen and develop in the interest of the Bulgarian and Peruvian peoples, strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers' movement, and in the interest of peace and socialism throughout the world.

On your 50th anniversary, the Bulgarian communists once again most cordially great their Peruvian comrades and wish them ever greater successes. Long live the 50th anniversary of the Peruvian Communist Party! Long live the invincible ideas of Marxism-Leninism!

BCP CC SENDS GREETINGS TO PDRY SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU112010Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Oct 78 AU

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent a telegram to the constituent congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party in Aden conveying greetings and good wishes for fruitful work.

We deeply believe, the telegram says, that the Yemeni Socialist Party will be a dynamic factor in intensifying the joint action of the Arab liberation movement on an anti-imperialistic basis. Solidarity with the struggle of the friendly Yemeni people against the attempts of imperialism, Zionism and reaction to deviate them from their chosen path toward socialist orientation is also expressed in the telegram.

AMBASSADOR TO SFRY VISITS DOLANC, OTHERS IN BELGRADE

AU1120027 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 11 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 11, BTA--Mr Rayko Nikolov, Bulgaria's ambassador to Yugoslavia, was received at his own request by Mr Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium of the CC of the Yugoslav League of Communists. In the course of the talks some issues pertaining to the further development of relations and cooperation between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia were discussed.

Mr Dusan Ckrebic, president of the National Assembly of Serbia, also received the Bulgarian ambassador.

Mr Rayko Nikolov was received today by Mr Milan Vukasovic, member of the Federal Executive Council, with whom he discussed bilateral economic cooperation. Both sides stated that current trade lags behind the needs and possibilities of the two countries' economies, and expressed readiness to improve this state of things.

COOPERATION WITH YUGOSLAV APPLIANCE MANUFACTURER REPORTED

AU1120007 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 11 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Oct, BTA--"Electronska Industria (EI)" has established links of cooperation with Bulgaria in the production of washing machines. So far the mutual exchange of parts and units is within the limits of 10,000 to 15,000 washing machines annually. We, however, see that possibilities are on hand for furthering this cooperation. We hope that in the near future we shall agree with our Bulgarian partners on a larger volume of mutual deliveries of that kind of house appliances," Mr Dragomir Milkovic, director general of the Electronska Industria, told the BTA Belgrade correspondent. Annually this enterprise turns out 250,000 TV sets, 60,000 radio sets, 80,000 washing machines, electric stoves, X-ray apparatuses, telecommunication facilities, and other kinds of electrical appliances. Its trade-mark is widely known outside the boundaries of Yugoslavia, having 15 per cent of its output earmarked for export.

Mr Dragomir Milkovic is of the opinion that great opportunities exist for a mutually beneficial joint industrial production with kindred enterprises in the other socialist countries too.

CONSTRUCTION COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ALGERIA

AU0514107 Sofia BTA in English 1338 GMT 5 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 5 Oct, BTA--The first cooperation protocol between Algeria's Ministry of Housing and Construction and the Ministry of Construction and Building Materials of Bulgaria was signed in Sofia today. The Algerian delegation, led by the minister of housing and construction, Mr Abdelmadjid Aouchiche, which was on a visit here, October 2 through 5, got acquainted with the Bulgarian experience in house building, in the production of building materials and urban planning.

The protocol signed today provides for using the Bulgarian experience in construction, and exchange of specialists. It outlines the fields of future cooperation between the two ministries as well.

Today at lunch time the Algerian delegation was received by Bulgaria's chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Stanko Todorov. The possibilities for cooperation in the field of construction between the two countries were discussed at the meeting.

SABATA, OTHER CHARTER 77 DISSIDENTS ARRESTED

LD1016O1Y Rome L'UNITA in Italian 6 Oct 78 p 17 LD

[Unattributed report: "Charter 77 Supporters Arrested in Czechoslovakia"]

[Text] Prague--One of the three spokesmen for the Charter 77 group, Jaroslav Sabata, was arrested Sunday by Czechoslovak police during a combined action by the Polish and Czechoslovak police forces in the great mountain area on the border between the countries.

According to sources close to the document signatories, the arrest of Sabata and of three other representatives of the group--worker Jiri Bednar, student Tomas Petrivy and psychologist Jiri Nemec--was designed to prevent the holding of a meeting between Charter 77 representatives and representatives of the Polish Social Self-Defense Committee. Polish police have arrested three committee members: Adam Michnik, Jana Libynski and Piotr Naimeski. In Czechoslovakia, Bednar, Petrivy and Nemec were released after being interrogated for several hours, while Sabata has been charged with obstructing the police. Czechoslovak police also arrested an Austrian representative of Amnesty International, who went to Brno to attend the trial of three supporters of the Charter 77 human rights document.

Wolfgang Aigner, a 45-year old Viennese lawyer, has said that he was abducted last Tuesday by Czechoslovak police in front of the Brno courthouse, chosen for the trial of the three men: Peter Cibulka, 28; Peter Pospichal, 18; and Libor Chloupek, 29, in prison since May. The lawyer Aigner has explained that after 3 hours at the Brno police station he returned to the courthouse where, in the meanwhile, the court had adjourned the trial indefinitely. On his return to Austria Aigner was again stopped at the border between the countries and held for 2 hours while police checked all his notes before releasing him.

U.S. ENERGY FUNDS TERMED FOR 'NUCLEAR BOMB RESEARCH'

AU110847Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Oct 78 p 7 AU

[Dusan Rovensky commentary in the column "We Comment": "A Dangerous Step"]

[Text] The U.S. Senate decision of a few days ago to give the enormous sum of $3 billion to the Department of Energy's research program is actually a step intended to cover up the fact that this is in truth money for nuclear bomb research. That is why the world public is worried about Washington having taken a new, dangerous step on the path toward producing these insidious mass destruction weapons.

Simultaneously--and this must not be forgotten, either--the upper U.S. legislative body has stated that it is in favor of a new, dangerous round of armaments. And the fact that such a decision was adopted at a time when serious proposals for arms reduction are being submitted to the 33d UN General Assembly session merely testifies that the U.S. military-industrial complex cynically ignores the demand of the world peace-loving public, which wants an international agreement concluded that would prevent the neutron bomb research and production. This proposal was submitted to the UN session by the USSR and is supported by other socialist countries. However, it is symptomatic--and this shows what a vitally important proposal this is--that even certain countries with a different social system have spoken in favor of it.

The step taken by the U.S. Senate is not the only worrying fact showing that the "hawks" in the United States and other Western countries are making great efforts to get the neutron weapon as soon as possible. In a recent speech in Washington, NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns impatiently demanded that the presidential decision on neutron bomb production and their placement in Western Europe not be postponed. The other advocates of the dangerous armament course--U.S. General Haig, the NATO generals and others--are zealously seconding him.

However, not all Western politicians think as does Luns. Luns is a Dutchman, and politically he belongs to the government party of the Christian Democratic grouping (DCA), the largest party in the country. But last week Willem Aantjes, chairman of this party's parliamentary faction, said in an interview with the HERVORMD NEDERLAND weekly: "We are facing a choice: Either NATO with a neutron bomb, or--as far as the Netherlands goes--the renunciation of NATO." These are clear words. The decision which would place neutron bombs in the West European NATO states is not without risks for the pact's hierarchy. It could evoke--as was shown, after all, by the resignation of the Netherlands defense minister several months ago--a political crisis that could shake NATO's very foundations. In fact, it is generally known that many politicians are against the neutron bomb, both in Holland, and in other, primarily small, NATO member-countries. Thus Washington must realistically count on the danger characterized by Willem Aantjes as follows: "The neutron weapons must not be introduced, as this would overstep the limit at which we would no longer be able to keep abreast."

The conflicts in the pact around the neutron bomb are a political reality, and in this situation Washington's "hawks" have chosen an original, incremental tactic, which is intended to soothe the disturbed public opinion. In June the U.S. House of Representatives approved means for further development of neutron weapons; the very same month, U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown gave the green light to development of this insidious weapon; and now comes the U.S. Senate decision. Other expected steps are already being discussed in Washington. These are disturbing reports, and demand that a wave of opposition to the Pentagon plans arise not only in the United States, but throughout the world.

Even now, there is a report from the FRG that shows how opposition against the neutron death is growing. Two days after the Senate decision, 300 outstanding West German scientists voiced their opposition to the bomb. At a press conference in Bonn, they issued a declaration condemning the neutron bomb and rejecting the theories--spread by Western propaganda--that it is a "humane weapon." Likewise, 10 West German research institutes, among them the well-known Max Planck Institute of Physics, have also issued a protest.

Protests are coming from other countries as well. Mass actions against the bomb are now occurring in Holland; protests are coming from church organizations, trade unions, peace defenders' organizations, and simply from people with different political convictions but who are united in their aversion to the Pentagon's crazy plans.

There is a way to rid the world of the danger of a neutron bomb. It is necessary to conclude a treaty that would ban them. This is what the Soviet Union and other socialist countries suggest.

SRV, NATIONAL FRONT DELEGATIONS HOLD TALKS

LD111348Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Final talks were held in Prague today between delegations of the CSSR National Front Central Committee and the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.[SRV].

The delegation of the CSSR National Front Central Committee was headed by its deputy chairman, Tomas Travnicek, and the SRV Fatherland Front Central Committee delegation by Hoang Quoc Viet, Presidium chairman of its Central Committee. In a friendly discussion, they expressed appreciation of the contribution visit makes to further development of friendship and mutual cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Vietnamese people.

HULA RECEIVES SOVIET MACHINE BUILDING MINISTER

LD111558Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Today, Vaclav Hula, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, deputy federal premier and State Planning Commission chairman, received Konstantin Belyak, USSR minister of machine building for livestock and fodder production. They assessed possibilities of further cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the USSR in engineering production.

TRIBUNA EMPHASIZES IMPORTANCE OF SOCIALIST UNITY

AU1019O0Y Prague TRIBUNA No 39 in Czech 27 Sep 78 p 9 AU

[Jiri Celizna article in the column "A Reflection": "Unity"]

[Excerpt] Let us not underestimate the experienced and merciless class adversaries. Against all their wrathful sallies, through which they are trying to break the unity of the international communist and workers movement, the unity of the socialist countries and their communist parties and to disintegrate the socialist society from inside, we are posing the firm unity of ideas, will, opinion, interests and goals of the communist party and all working people. This unity is a barrier which will shatter all malicious intrigues attempted by enemies of socialism. Unity is a great cause and a great slogan. It does not help at all to write it in capital letters. Unity must be constantly created, renewed, consolidated and intensified--through tenacious and persistent work. Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism are its basis. The unity of the party and the people, the aware cohesion and unity of action which multiplies one's strength by ten are founded on this basis. This Leninist idea contains the powerful sources of socialism's firmness and strength.

Yes, unity is a great cause and a permanently topical and truly revolutionary slogan and order. It does not come about in an uncontrolled manner [zivelne]. It cannot be decreed nor initiated by the resolution of some meeting. Neither can it be promised, nor formed by agreement. It must inevitably be created, elaborated and consolidated in solving everyday practical tasks of building socialism. Unity is the result of patient and tenacious work by the party and the people, work that takes many forms. It is being created in everday purposeful work, in the incessant struggle for the communist party's and all working people's revolutionary activity. Our organized, disciplined and matter-of-fact character, and our profound awareness and firm conviction will always assist us in this struggle against our enemies, against those who have little faith, against phrasemongers, eternal moaners and panicmongers. We do not fight this battle in some sort of a political lee, but in the very stream of life. The profoundly humane tone permeating our joint struggle for human happiness is the unifying force of all our striving and efforts. What we need most in it is unity, a joint coordinated procedure. Unity really is a great cause and a great, truly programmatic slogan.

HONECKER ADDRESSES DRUZHBA PIPELINE BUILDERS

AU1115547Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Oct 78 p 3 AU

[Speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, to the Druzhba natural gas pipeline builders at the Berlin Marx-Engels Square on 5 October]

[Text] Dear friends: Cordial thanks for your report. Work on the "Druzhba Line" was a great task for you. You have successfully accomplished it under the FDJ banner with vigor, high personal commitment and all your ability. You have proved to be young revolutionaries of our times and have worthily represented our socialist fatherland, the GDR. For this I express to you on behalf of the Central Committee our congratulations and appreciation (strong applause, hurrahs to the SED and to its Central Committee).

In Communion With the Leninist Komsomol

"Druzhba line--friendship line." This is a term today that has become known to everyone in our country. What you have built was done in close cooperation with the members of the glorious Leninist Komsomol. It is a component part of an internationalist joint project of the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other fraternal socialist countries which serve the purpose of further enhancing the strength of socialism. You can be proud of having been present there and having helped to coordinate this significant project. (strong applause)

By means of this hitherto largest youth project of the GDR, you have substantially contributed to the building of a strong and effective energy and raw materials base for the fraternal socialist countries. The joint construction of the "Soyuz" natural gas pipeline, which leads from Siberian Orenburg to the USSR's western border, shows impressively what socialist economic integration is able to achieve in our days. In the future, natural gas supplies from the Soviet Union to the GDR can be doubled. You know how much the broad sectors of our natural economy depend on these supplies. It will be possible then to switch to natural gas supplies in Berlin.

Four years ago we suggested to the FDJ Central Council that it should take over the GDR sector of the "Druzhba pipeline" as a youth project. We then relied in advance on the vigor of youth, on the militant spirit of the FDJ. We know well that our country's youth is ready and able to cope with great, complex tasks and to bear responsibility. You have proved this again with your work on the "Druzhba pipeline" project. (strong applause) At the side of older, more experienced workers and engineers, you have made good your pledges to complete the central youth project of the "Druzhba pipeline" in honor of the 29th anniversary of our socialist GDR ahead of schedule. I thank you for this from the bottom of my heart on behalf of the Central Committee and Politburo of our party. (stormy applause)

This gratitude applies to the 10,300 line builders. It also applies to all those in our country who have created the proper prerequisites for you to be able to cope with your work assignment. This gratitude is particularly due to our Soviet friends in Cherkassy, Aleksandrovka, Kremenchug, Talnoye, Gaysin and Bar. (protracted stormy applause) They always were good hosts to you and work colleagues and fellow strugglers with you. The militant alliance between the Leninist Komsomol and the FDJ once again has proven its worth at the "Druzhba pipeline." (protracted stormy applause, chants of "FDJ-Komsomol") I am certain that you will approve when I bid a very cordial welcome on behalf of the Central Committee and Politburo to the representatives of the Leninist Komsomol present here. (stormy applause, chants "Druzhba-friendship")

A Piece of GDR History Written

Work in the Soviet Union is ending for most of you. Certainly, taking leave of friends will not be easy. But the years on the pipeline will remain as one of the most beautiful experiences for each of you. You are bringing home new experiences and knowledge that can only be obtained at the focal points of our socialist construction. You have created personal friendships with Soviet men and these will be with you all your life. Since its founding the FDJ has helped shape socialist society and has thus also taken part in writing GDR history. By means of your work you have continued a long tradition of FDJ youth projects. Next to the "Sosa Peace Dam", "Water for Marx," the "Arthur Becker" power plant, the Grosse Fiedlaender Wiese and Altmaerkische Wische, the Schwedt oil processing works, the "Bruno Leuschner" nuclear power plant--to only list a few--now stands the "Durzhba pipeline" entered in golden letters. I am convinced that the achievements entered in the "chronicle of the pipeline" also will be a paragon and incentive to future FDJ generations for further fashioning and defending the socialist fatherland within the framework of the socialist community of states. (stormy applause)

Your struggle for the prefulfillment of the plan, for high quality and effectiveness of work and for scientific-technical progress were essential bases for significant economic results. You certainly agree with me when I underscore the fact that this struggle, fully in the spirit of your song "the pipeline is our barricade", also constituted a decisive trial period and everyone has gained additional knowledge.

5000 Honorary Banners for Basic Branches

Many experiences of the Leninist Komsomol were taken up at the pipeline and interesting forms of socialist competition were created. In the competition for one of the 60 red carnations, in the struggle for the right to be allowed to carry out the final work in the individual plant sectors [gewerke], in the pledge also to fulfill the work norm for a Soviet hero of the great fatherland war, in the thousands of personal and collective pledges--in all these a communist attitude to work is already evident. Many of you have shown at the pipeline that conscientious work for the benefit of all is the most important thing in our society's life.

It was the youth brigades in particular that proved to be places of communist education and forges of cadres and shock troops in socialist competitions. It is precisely from these brigades that outstanding young workers found the way in to our party. We are particularly pleased about this. You will--we are convinced of it--contribute your share to making all these experiences of the youth brigade movement benefit our country. More than 1,400 experienced and combat-seasoned pipeline builders will resume their work on the central youth project "FDJ initiative Berlin" after their return from the Soviet Union. This deserves great appreciation. Our capital will cordially welcome this increase in initiative and experience in young people, will cordially welcome these friends and will support them to the best of their ability. (continuous applause)

Dear friends and comrades, our event is taking place on the threshold to the 30th year of the GDR. The interim balance sheet in the competition shows that our youth have made preparations for this great jubilee its very own cause. The "FDJ levy GDR 30" has become a broad movement. Thus our youth declares itself for our party's policy and helps to actively implement the decisions of the ninth party congress.

We wholeheartedly welcome your plan to turn the "National GDR Youth Festival" on Whitsun 1979 into a powerful meeting of the FDJ.

I am glad to be able to inform you that the Central Committee has decided to award honary banners of the party with portraits of Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck to 2,000 of the best FDJ basic branches at this great celebration of our socialist youth association and to another 3,000 branches on the 30th GDR anniversary. (continuous stormy applause)

Dear friends and comrades, the central "Druzhba pipeline" youth project has been successfully completed. We wish a spirited new start of the work in our socialist GDR to all those line builders who are now returning, as well as much success and all the best in your personal life.

Friendship. (Calls of friendship, continuous stormy applause, hurrahs to the SED, to its Central Committee and the Central Committee general secretary).

RADIO COMMENTS ON SENATOR TAYLOR'S 'COLD WAR' LANGUAGE

DW111125Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2030 GMT 10 Oct 78 DW

[Excerpt from Albert Reisz commentary on a memorandum of Senator Taylor on U.S. military superiority vis-a-vis the Soviet Union]

[Text] This is the language of the fifties, the language of cold war. The logic of Taylor's ideas is remarkable. It leads from the rejection of the SALT agreement directly to a policy of tension and blackmail. It is also remarkable that such a memorandum has been circulated now, at a time when SALT negotiations have been once again intensified. Also, it is remarkable that this memorandum was sent not only to the U.S. Government but also to NATO.

You have the feeling somehow that some people in the United States would prefer if NATO were to put obstacles in the way of a SALT agreement. Those who know NATO bureaucracy and Secretary General Luns will not rule this out; at least not the possibility that attempts will be made in this direction. The fact cannot be ignored that the antagonists of detente are waging the fight against detente on the entire front.

MORE ON LIBERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Delivers Tolbert Message

LD112301Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1448 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The positions of the GDR and the Republic of Liberia agree on fundamental questions for safeguarding peace, disarmament and the continuation of detente. This was noted in Berlin on Wednesday by Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and C. Cecil Dennis, Junior, Liberian foreign minister.

Dennis brought a personal message from Liberian President Dr William R. Tolbert, Junior, which was cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker. The foreign minister underlined his country's readiness to expand relations with the socialist countries, including GDR, to mutual benefit.

Dennis paid tribute to the GDR's support for the struggle waged by the peoples in southern Africa for freedom and independence. In this connection, Erich Honecker underlined the GDR's firm stand in the struggle against all forms of colonialism and neocolonialism, against racism and apartheid and emphasized the active solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle waged by the African peoples.

Talks Concluded

LD112305Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1853 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Liberian and GDR foreign ministers, C. Cecil Dennis, Junior and Oskar Fischer, concluded their official talks on Wednesday. The Liberian minister then visited the Frankfurt-Oder Bezirk, where he inspected agricultural enterprises.

PRESS RELEASE ISSUED ON TISCH'S VISIT TO VIETNAM

LD120906Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0524 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The trade unions of the GDR and Vietnam "will continue to strengthen the fraternal solidarity and cooperation with the trade unions of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in building socialism and implementing the peaceful foreign policy of socialist countries, actively contributing toward the struggle by the peoples of the world for disarmament, banning the production of the neutron bomb, and securing the independence of peoples for democracy and social progress." This is contained in a joint press release on the recent visit of an FDGB delegation led by its chairman Harry Tisch to Vietnam, which was published on Thursday by TRIBUNE.

Both trade unions "welcome the convening of a world trade union conference on socioeconomic aspects of disarmament." They advocate increasing the influence of the world federation of trade unions, as well as bringing about an atmosphere of trust and cooperation in the international trade union movement.

The press release notes that the FDGB chairman gave the assurance "of the unbreakable solidarity of the GDR workers in the building of the material-technological basis of socialism, in safeguarding the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity and in the safeguarding of peace."

The statement continues: "The FDGB delegation supports fully and totally the standpoint of the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the relations between Vietnam and China and between Vietnam and Kampuchea. It is of the firm conviction that the working people and Vietnamese people, despite the blackmail and provocative actions by the Peking leadership and the leadership of Kampuchea supported by it, will build a united, independent, peaceful and socialist Vietnam, a reliable vanguard for peace and socialism in Southeast Asia."

Both trade union organizations "demand the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli aggressor from all illegally occupied Arab territories and the safeguarding of the legitimate rights of the Arab peoples of Palestine, including its right to the formation of an independent state."

HERMANN APPLAUDS STATE PROGRESS, POLICIES

LD1015O1Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Article by Joachim Hermann, member of the SED Central Committee: "Along the Correct Course"]

[Text] On 7 October the GDR people celebrate their national holiday. It is 29 years since the formation of the first German worker and peasant state. Historically this is a brief period. But in less than three decades very profound revolutionary transformations have taken place in our country. We are now building a developed socialist society and are creating the fundamental preconditions for the gradual transition to communism.

The citizens of our country are implementing with tremendous enthusiasm the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress. In the course of socialist building, thanks to their creative labor, they are achieving new successes for the sake of socialism. On the eve of the holiday, impressive results have been summed up everywhere and new tasks have been set for the successful preparation for the 30-year jubilee of the republic.

Today it may be said that every year of the republic's existence has increasingly confirmed the correctness of the conclusion drawn at the time that the GDR's formation was a turning point in the history of the German people, a turning point in the history of Europe. Under the leadership of the SED, a state was born in fierce class battles, a state which embodies the best traditions of the German workers movement and the German people. The old, pernicious forces and reactionary and ruinous ideology they implanted have been fundamentally destroyed in this state. The GDR has become a modern socialist industrial country with a highly developed agriculture in which science, education and culture flourish for the benefit of man. Our party believes the fact that new socialist criteria and concepts have taken shape and the thoughts and deeds of people are the most important gain.

Each of us is well acquainted with the historical dialectic when the great October socialist revolution laid the foundation of a new era and the victory of the Soviet people and their glorious army over Hitlerite fascism cleared our way to peace, democracy and socialism. We have taken advantage of this historical opportunity. The ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin have triumphed forever on German land. And if the profound changes in the international correlation of forces which have taken place above all as a result of the Soviet Union's liberation feat have been reflected in the formation of the German worker-peasant state, then the development of socialist GDR has in turn strengthened the might and world influence of socialism.

The alliance with the USSR and fraternal collaboration between our parties, states and peoples are the foundation of our successes. "We experience a great feeling of joy in connection with the fact that cooperation with the Soviet Union is becoming increasingly close and effective and covers all spheres of the republic's social life," Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, said at the Ninth SED Congress. "An understanding of the need for this cooperation is deeply entrenched in the awareness of our citizens. Here the close interweaving of our countries' material and spiritual potentials in resolving large-scale and long-term common tasks is becoming the determining direction."

The recent meeting in the Crimea between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, was of enormous significance for this cooperation. In a spirit of complete unanimity, our states are working purposefully on the implementation of the tasks of communist and socialist building and international policy outlined by the 7 October 1975 treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid. In his recent speech in Baku, L.I. Brezhnev, assessing the Crimean meetings, said: "Life raises new questions which must be examined and resolved. We believe this to be a very important party matter. After all we are talking about relations with our closest friends, allies and comrade-fighters in the struggle for common communist aims." We fully share this viewpoint.

The joint space flight by USSR and GDR cosmonauts within the framework of the "Intercosmos" program was a remarkable example of our cooperation which is still making an impression on us. For the first time on the day of our national holiday, we will have among us a GDR citizen who, together with his commander, Valeriy Bykovskiy, and the valiant cosmonauts, Vladimir Kovalenko and Aleksandr Ivanchenko, fulfilled the mission set for him in space. This man is Pilot-Cosmonaut Col Sigmund Jaehn, hero of the GDR, hero of the Soviet Union, and holder of the Order of Karl Marx and the Order of Lenin. The path traveled by our people since liberation day is symbolically reflected in the person of S. Jaehn, who came from a worker's family, and in the decorations he has been awarded. In traveling along this path, our people have irreversibly joined the side of socialism and linked their destiny forever with the Soviet Union--in politics, economy, ideology and friendly ties between people.

Imperialism has frequently tried to bar the way which the GDR people have chosen of their own free will and to hinder socialist building. It is impossible to count the slanderous fabrications and perfidious attacks against our German worker-peasant power. But our enemies have miscalculated. The GDR's international positions are now firmer than ever.

The SED and the GDR Government use the international authority which our republic has won as a component of the socialist community to strive, side by side with the Soviet Union, for new successes in the struggle for peace and security, to continue the process of the relaxation of tension and make it irreversible and to take steps for the ending of the arms race and disarmament.

The GDR resolutely advocates peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems including--as with other capitalist countries--the FRG. But the principles of European security are the basis for peaceful coexistence: Mutual respect for sovereign equality, the inviolability of borders and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. He who recognizes these international principles will always have a reliable partner in the GDR. But those who scorn them will, as before, be dealt a fitting rebuff with due determination.

The GDR always remembers Lenin's behest that any revolution is good and strong to the extent that it is able to defend itself against aggressive imperialist designs. Since the fraternal alliance between the GDR and the USSR rests on the common interests of our peoples, we believe it is our sacred duty, within the framework of the Warsaw Pact, to reliably defend it and steadily strengthen the brotherhood in arms between the GDR National People's Army and the Soviet Army.

Recent events graphically show that the international situation has been exacerbated and together with the assertion of the principles of peaceful coexistence, opposite trends are also in operation. Influential imperialist circles are increasingly twisting the spiral of the arms race and zealously seeking the return of the cold war.

The ever expanding alliance of the Chinese leaders with aggressive imperialist circles and in particular with the NATO ringleaders is acquiring a dangerous nature. In this connection we are particulary revolted by Peking's acts of provocation, engendered by great-power chauvinism, against Socialist Vietnam which lived through so much grief and suffered so many sacrifices during its heroic struggle against U.S. aggression. We are in full solidarity with the Vietnamese people.

The situation in the Near East is fraught with great perils. The separate actions of the United States and its henchmen cannot lead to just, all-embracing decisions making it possible to settle the situation in this part of the world. This can be achieved only in accordance with the UN resolution providing for the complete withdrawal of Israeli aggressor troops from all the Arab lands occupied in 1967 and the insuring of the age-old national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to form their own state.

Alongside the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, the GDR is making increasing efforts aimed at strengthening peace and security. As before, our republic is displaying solidarity with the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America. It supports their just national and social liberation struggle. As for Europe, our party has frequently expressed its will and made a considerable practical contribution in order to advance further along the path agreed on in Helsinki toward the reduction of confrontation between states with different social systems, along the path of security and cooperation. But for this it is necessary for all parties to precisely observe and fulfill the treaties and agreements which have become the basis of process for the relaxation of tension on our continent. We support with all our hearts and all our strength the program proposed by the Soviet Union for specific arms limitation measures and the draft international convention on intensifying guarantees of the security of the nonnuclear states.

Life itself proves that socialism and communism are the same as peace. At the same time they are inseparable from socialist justice, human dignity and the safeguarding of people's rights.

[Text] In this spirit, the GDR working people are celebrating their present national holiday under the sign of remarkable labor victories. The country's national economy is developing with stability and dynamics. An extensive program of sociopolitical measures is gradually being implemented for the people's benefit. The main task, whose essence lies in the further improvement of the people's material and cultural living standard, was proclaimed at the Eighth and Ninth SED Congresses and has become a powerful source of strength.

As a result of the GDR working people's production successes--despite complex external economic conditions--the fulfillment and in part the overfulfillment of the step-by-step targets of the 5-year plan for 1976 through 1980 has been insured. These attainments are the fruit of selfless labor of millions of people and above all of the enormous contribution of the leading workers and innovators. For instance, take the year of 1976 and 1977. National income over this period rose to 109 percent, industrial commodity production in the national economy to 111.1 percent and labor productivity in industry to 110.9 percent. Compared with 1970, when it was M109.5 billion, national income increased to M155.2 billion in 1977.

This steady growth in the GDR national economy has made it possible to increase state expenditure within the framework of public funds to M44.7 billion in 1977 and thus achieve further progress in improving the citizens' living standard.

During the nationwide socialist competition in honor of the 30th anniversary of the GDR and in the discussion of the 1979 national economic plan our country's working people are setting themselves even higher aims. The main efforts are being aimed at insuring the highest efficiency and quality. In this connection the party and government are paying special attention to the program of specialization and cooperation between the USSR and GDR for the period up to 1990 with consideration for the long-term targeted programs approved at the 32d CEMA session.

In celebrating their 29th anniversary, our country's citizens sense their indestructible unity with their socialist fatherland. Socialist patrictism and proletarian internationalism have become equally entrenched among our people. Imperialism has no chances in the struggle against the GDR. We will never allow any encroachments on our gains, for which Soviet soldiers and German antifascists and communists, shed their blood and gave their lives.

In the 30th year of the GDR's existence, the republic's working people are acting with a sense of legitimate pride and optimism. To do everything for man's happiness, for the sake of our common socialist and communist cause, for the sake of peace and social progress on earth--that has been, is and will be the fundamental principle of the SED's policy. In this spirit we are preparing to celebrate next October the historic 30th anniversary of the GDR, toward which our people are marching in close union with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

DEFENSE, INTERIOR MINISTERS ISSUE ORDERS OF DAY

AU101950Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Orders of the Day Issued on National Holiday"]

[Text] Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense, has congratulated the members of the National People's Army, the border troops, and the members of the civil defense in an order of the day on the 29th anniversary of the GDR. It said in the order: "To defend this bulwark of peace in the heart of Europe--this is the purpose of our soldier's existence. This purpose makes it worthwhile to employ all our strength to insure a constantly high combat readiness and to master the arms and equipment so as not to leave any chance of military success to the enemies of socialism." The defense minister expresses the conviction that the members of the National People's Army, the border troops and civil defense will report to the general secretary of the SED Central Committee in October 1979 new and outstanding achievements for the protection of socialism.

In his order of the day, Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior and chief of the German People's Police, notes: "The members of the German People's Police and the other organs of the Ministry of the Interior are struggling for higher quality and effectiveness of their activity and the reliable protection of the worker-peasant power. In doing so this progress is visible everywhere. In order to further develop this progress it is necessary to consistently focus the initiatives on fulfilling the tasks set forth in party decisions, legal provisions, orders and instructions, to enhance the social effectiveness of the activities of the organs of the Ministry of the Interior and to strengthen the authority of the German People's Police."

BUDAPEST TV REPORTS CARTER'S PRESS CONFERENCE

LD112214Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] At a press conference last night, U.S. President Carter briefly touched on the Middle East situation, then expressed his regret that Paul Warnke, head of the U.S. delegation at the SALT talks, was leaving his post. In this connection, Carter said that he planned to submit to the legislature the new SALT treaty to be concluded with the USSR as an international treaty: In this case, a two-thirds majority will be required in the Senate for the treaty to be ratified. Judging from this and other signs observers believe that Washington is expecting the new SALT talks in Moscow to be held in 2 weeks to be successful.

Carter also spoke of the situation in Iran and said it is vital that that country should be strong and independent. He went on to say that Shah Reza Pahlavi is introducing democratic principles at a fast rate in Iran.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IN SZOLNOK COUNTY DISCUSSED

LD102358Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Karoly Nemeth acquainted himself with agricultural progress in Szolnik County. The member of the party Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee spoke at the session of the county Party Committee where they discussed the report on the situation of the county's agriculture and food industry, and tasks arising from the resolution of the party's Central Committee. Karoly Nemeth afterwards visited the producer cooperative in Rakoczifalva.

BRIEFS

U.S. BANK OFFICIAL--Gabriel Hauge, president of the New York Manufacturers Hanover Trust Bank, who is visiting our country, had talks with Hungarian National Bank President Matyas Timar. He was received by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai; Minister of Finance Lajos Faluvegi and Bela Szalai, secretary of state for foreign trade. The results attained in Hungarian-U.S. trade, financial and bank contacts in recent years and possibilities for their further development were discussed at the talks. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Oct 78 p 4 AU]

HUNGARIAN-YUGOSLAV AGRARIAN COOPERATION--Budapest, 7 Oct, MTI--MTI correspondent reports from Belgrade: The 12th meeting of the joint Hungarian-Yugoslav agrarian commission ended at Sombor. After concluding the talks, the two countries' agreement for cooperation in agriculture between 1980-1985 was signed. At the meeting both sides noted with satisfaction that the two countries' agrarian cooperation, especially in the exchange of seed and plant cultivation, was fruitfully developing and stand was taken to expand and develop it. In order to realize the goals laid down in the cooperation agreement, commissions for plant cultivation, animal breeding, food industry, hunting and forestry have been set up. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 8 Oct 78 LD]

MINISTER VISITS PARIS--Budapest, 10 Oct, MTI--MTI correspondent reports from Paris: French minister for industry received Tuesday Hungarian Heavy Industry Minister Dr Pal Simon, arriving in Paris for a 5-day official visit on Monday. Dr Pal Simon attended in the afternoon the signing of the skeleton agreement between the French Rhone-Poulenc Company and Hungarian chemical enterprises. Wednesday the Hungarian minister starts a tour of the country and calls at several industrial establishments. [Excerpt] [Budapest MTI in English 1032 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD]

WARSAW CEREMONY CELEBRATES 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF ARMED FORCES

Gierek Letter

LD120434Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1609 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text of the letter from PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Edward Gierek read by Alojzy Karkoszka, member of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat, at a ceremony in Warsaw marking the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Armed Forces--live]

[Text] To the soldiers of the Polish People's Army: Soldiers, on the occasion of the glorious 35th anniversary of the creation of the Polish People's Army, I greet you, the soldiers of our armed forces and wish to express my appreciation and gratitude for your devoted, selfless service for the socialist fatherland.

Dear comrades, you are heirs to the best traditions of the Polish Army. You unfailingly serve the grand cause in the name of which the Kosciuszko Division courageously fought at Lenino--the cause of independence, security and the progressive development of the Polish people. You continue to enrich the priceless ideological-moral values which guided them: Ardent love for the fatherland and a wise understanding of what is good for it, the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, courage in battles and a steadfast striving for social justice.

Thanks to these values, Poland became a cocreator of the victory over Hitlerism, it was reborn to an independent existence in a new, socialist form and within new, just frontiers. For the first time in history, the security of our country and the peaceful work of our people were based on the unshakeable foundations of our own, socialist achievements and on the unity of the fraternal states, allied within the defensive Warsaw Pact.

The Polish People's Army plays a considerable part in this cause. It is a modern army, one which is well trained and which has good commanders. It is an army which is always ready to defend the fatherland.

Poland, which this year celebrates the 60th anniversary of the restoration of its independence, resolutely comes out on the side of the forces of peace, furthering its consolidation with its entire policy. The Polish People's Army soldiers, who for a quarter of century have been carrying out peace missions in the most explosive regions of the world, have made a considerable contribution to the practical implementation of this policy.

The armed forces of the Polish People's Republic constitute an integral part of our entire people. Together with the workers, peasants, intelligentsia, the Polish soldiers make a major, universally appreciated contribution toward the development of the socialist state, toward economic construction and social life, to the progress of science, technology and culture and to the upbringing of the young. The Polish People are proud of their armed forces, they love and respect them.

The Polish United Workers Party--the guiding force of the people and the state--the allied parties and organizations of the National Unity Front, are always concerned about strengthening the country's defensive capacity, about modern equipment and training and about the high ideological level of the Polish People's Army.

Soldiers, on the day of your anniversary I greet all the organizers and commanders who created the people's armed forces and led it along the victorious path of combat. I greet the veterans of border battles. I greet the partisans of the People's Army and of all patriotic groups which fought against the Hitlerite occupant.

I cordially greet the soldiers of the glorious Soviet Army to which the Polish people owe their freedom. I express profound respect to all the participants in the battle for Poland's independence both in the country and on all the fronts of the War of Liberation. It is from their fight and their work that our fatherland--People's Poland--was born.

Let our forefathers' civil and military virtues be the example for all Polish youth. I greet the soldiers of the Polish People's Army who selflessly and vigilantly stand guard over the security of the borders of the fatherland, whether on the land, in the air or on the sea.

On behalf of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee Politburo I cordially wish all soldiers and army civilian personnel, the personnel of the Polish defense industry and members of public organizations, soldiers' families, all Poles who, by their daily work, strengthen the fatherland's defensive capacity, to achieve the best possible results in their service and work and much joy and personal happiness.

Long live the Polish People's Army--the pride of our party and of all the people.

Signed by Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee. [applause]

Jaroszewicz Receives Soviet Delegation

LD112348Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz received today a delegation of the Soviet Ministry of National Defence which is visiting Poland in connection with the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Army. The delegation is led by Commander-in-Chief of the allied armed forces of the member-countries of the Warsaw Treaty, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov. The meeting passed in a cordial atmospnere.

Also present at the meeting were Gen Col Mikhail Sobolev, first deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army; Gel Col Yuriy Zarudin, commander of the Northern Group of the Soviet Army; Army Gen Afanasiy Shoheglov, representing the Supreme Commander of the Warsaw Treaty Joint Armed Forces in Poland; Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense; and generals Florian Siwicki and Wlodzimierz Sawozuk, deputy ministers of national defence. Boris Aristov, the Soviet ambassador in Poland, was also present.

Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz has also received a delegation of the Soviet War Veterans Committee, led by its chairman, Army Gen Pavel Batov, and the leader of a delegation of 120 Soviet veterans of the Second World War, Army Gen Nikolay Lashchenko. The meeting was attended by Lt Gen Mieczyslaw Grudzien, minister of veteran affairs; Stanislaw Wronski, president of the Central Board of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy; and Gen Jozef Urbanowicz, deputy minister of national defense.

Gala Meeting Held

LD112224Y Warsaw PAP in English 2114 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] A gala meeting was held today, on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the historic Battle of Lenino, to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Armed Forces.

The gala meeting was attended by representatives of the highest authorities, including the President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz. Present also were members of a delegation of the Soviet Ministry of Defence, of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the National People's Army of the GDR.

A letter of the First Secretary of the PUWP CC, Edward Gierek, to the soldiers of the Polish People's Army was read during the meeting. Speeches were made during the gala meeting by Premier Jaroszewicz, by Marshal of the Soviet Union Victor Kulakov and by Minister of National Defence Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Jaroszewicz Address

LD121002Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1616 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Speech by Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz at a ceremony in Warsaw marking the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Armed Forces--live]

[Text] Esteemed assembly, we have gathered today to mark an anniversary which is of great importance to the people and the state, and which is very close to every Pole.

Some 35 years ago the Polish infantry division named after Tadeusz Kosciuszko fought its first battle in Soviet Belorussia; now it is the First Warsaw Mechanized Division of the Polish Peoples Army.

In the colossal Soviet-German front, which was a deciding front of World War II, the division was one of many. However, in the history of Polish arms, and in our national history, its first battle has gained historical proportions.

The Kosciuszko Division began fighting fascism on the most important frontline road, which led directly to Poland. Those men who continued the 1000 year-old tradition of the Polish army, the successors of the battle glory of Glogow and the Grunwald Knights, Scythemen of Raclawice, and the heroes of national uprisings, Silesian and Wielkopolska, and defenders of the fatherland in September 1939.

At the same time, they were the soldiers of the new Polish Army, of peasant and class character which also inherited the traditions of the Revolution of 1905, and those Poles who defended the Great October Revolution. They took up the cause of those who had on their banners the noble slogan: For Freedom, Ours and Yours.

The birth of the army from the initiative of Polish communists, who fought on the Eastern front side by side with the Soviet Army, indicated a breakthrough in the liberation war of our nation. In the fire of the struggle against the Hitlerite invader the responsibility for Poland's fate was taken over by the working class. The Polish Workers Party created by the communists in the occupied country, gathering the forces of the patriotic left, had prepared the only correct concept of struggle for national and social liberation, and realized it in close cooperation with the natural ally of the Poles: the Soviet Union.

Under the leadership of the Polish Workers Party the partisan struggle was undertaken by the Gwardia Ludowa, which later on, after the formation of the National Council, constituted the nucleus of the Peoples Army created after the union of the left wing resistance movement. The struggle of the partisans of the Gwardia Ludowa and the Peoples Army had widened the front and increased the activity of the entire resistance movement at home.

The ideological and political principles of the Polish Workers Party also decided the character of the Polish Army in the Soviet Union. Their correctness was confirmed by history. Some 9 months after the Battle of Lenino, the Polish Committee for National Liberation published the July Manifesto, and Peoples Poland was founded.

Thanks to the rule of the people, patriots from all fighting groups had a great chance to participate in the ranks of the regular army in the liberation of Polish soil. Our young state in the autumn of 1944 and in the spring of 1945 made a contribution to the military action of Europe. This contribution placed Poland in the prominent place in the anti-Hitlerite coalition.

Polish soldiers on Pomorski Wal, and Kolobrzeg, on the Nysa and Odra, testified with blood to Poland's right to ancient lands in the West and North, and our presence there. Our people won the historical satisfaction of hoisting the white and red flag beside the red Soviet banners in the ruins of fascist Berlin.

The liberation of Poland by the victorious Soviet Army, the considerable contribution of the Polish People's Army toward the victory over Hitlerism, and the decisive support of the Soviet ally, sealed the decisions of the Potsdam Conference concerning the Western frontiers of our state. For the first time in centuries, the victory of Polish arms on the battlefield also brought political success.

Comrade Edward Gierek made a deep assessment of those historical events in his speech marking the 30th anniversary of the Polish People's Army. Allow me to recall his words: During World War II the Polish soldier fought on all fronts from the very first day of the outbreak of the war to its epilog in Berlin. The Polish people created a mass resistance movement against the Hitlerite occupant, Poles also fought in the resistance movement in other occupied countries. However, only the armed effort of the Polish Army in the Soviet Union, and the Peoples Army at home, assured the full victory bought by the blood shed by Poles on all battlefields, and gave the Polish people the greatest historical satisfaction.

Thanks to the far sighted policy of the camp of democracy gathered around the party and working class, the Polish people after World War II had rebuilt an independent state, and insured a proud and secure place in Europe and in the world, thus opening the road for universal development.

By a joint and patriotic effort we laid a firm foundation for the state and system on which we are successfully erecting and developing our socialist fatherland, the most valuable achievement and greatest good of the Poles. [applause]

To the successful shaping of contemporary Polish affairs a significant contribution was made by the wartime and post-war generations of soldiers of the Peoples Army. They multiplied the fruits of our armed efforts culminating in the greatest victory in our history, by the struggle for the consolidation of the power of the people, guarding the security of the country, and by active participation in building socialism.

As for the heroic period of the war, only the older generation remembers that period from personal experience. Young people know about it only from talking with their elders, from books, films and history lessons. Thus, we should with particular care and attention convey the historical inheritance from one generation to another, because it contains moral and political values, and experience of everlasting importance, enriching our patriotism.

On recalling the historical events of 25 years ago, the glorious battle trail of the Peoples Army, devoted service in peacetime, we state with satisfaction that the armed effort, and postwar toil of their predecessors is an example of bravery and devotion in work for soldiers serving today, and an example of patriotism and internationalism, loyalty and devotion to our socialist fatherland.

Respected comrades and citizens, dear guests: Today the main task of the Polish People's Army is the strengthening of the state's defensive capacity, defending the people's creative work and insuring the security of the fatherland. This is because one must not forget there still are forces in the world today which threaten lasting peace, even in Europe. One must have a clear view of the harsh and real situations: The arms race which is being forced by the NATO states, the introduction of new types of mass destruction arms to the military arsenals, activization of reactionary and cold war forces.

These phenomena do nothing to strengthen trust among people, nor do they serve the cause of peace. That is why we cannot look on them with indifference. In the past, the forces we are discussing here imposed the so-called cold war on the world. These same forces made territorial claims on Polish lands.

The fact that all this belongs to the past today, that the political status which came about as a result of the victory over fascism has, in Europe, been given final recognition by all the governments; that a tendency toward detente took shape in international relations; that for more than 3 decades we have had peace on our continent--all this is the result of favorable, progressive transformations in the world balance of forces and of the consistent, policy of peace of the Soviet Union, Poland and other socialist states.

We shall continue to act to strengthen the progress of detente, to make it irreversible, to make it spread to the military field, to achieve the full implementation of the decisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

The people's vital interests also make it imperative for us to strengthen the defensive organization of the socialist European states: the Warsaw Pact; to make sure that our participation in efforts which are necessary to insure that the common security corresponds with Poland's economic potential and to our duties as one of the allies.

We have an ambition for the Polish Army to at all times be a reliable constituent part of the united armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states which stand guard over our security and peace. [applause]

Defensive capacity is the concern of the entire population. Defensive potential depends, first and foremost, on the economic strength of the state, on the people's moral-political values, on the efficiency of the system of alliance.

The steadfast friendship, unity and comradeship-in-arms with the Soviet Union is--and will continue to be--the main political and military construction of our system of alliance. This is an unshakeable cornerstone in the security and propitious development of Poland, the basis of our policy and defensive doctrine.

Esteemed gathering! Our people's armed forces are taking a wide-ranging part in our nation's life, in the construction of the prosperity of our fatherland. This attitude has its roots in the cordial bond of our armed forces with the people. Our soldiers plowed, sowed and gathered crops, fought for law and order, protected the life and property of the citizens, went to the people with the truth of the new People's Poland, took an active part in the creation and strengthening of our people's state, in Poland's reconstruction after wartime destruction, and then in the construction of the great projects of the socialist economy.

The aid our armed forces have given the community in the face of various natural disasters, for all social needs, is well known and appreciated. Living their life in tune with the thoughts and efforts which they share with the working class and the whole of our people, members of the Polish People's Army are making a valuable and many-sided contribution to the development of the socialist state, to our country's public life, to the progress of our economy, science and culture, and to the shaping of our community's awareness.

Our armed forces have become technical schools and a venue for training young people for many important professions. They are popularizing the skills of effective work, good organization and discipline. Our military scientific and technological centers have great merit in the modernization of our economy, and many leading investment projects. In particular, our communications routes have been built with a considerable contribution of our soldier's efforts and the technical thought of our military engineers.

The part the armed forces play in the implementation of our economic tasks, in the training of our young people, in the formation of civic attitudes, is particularly wide-ranging and important. Appreciation is also due for the contribution the Polish People's Army is making in the implementation of our state's policy of peace, and in particular the contribution made by the exemplary performance, for many long years, of peaceful missions in Korea, in the Near East and previously, for many years, in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

To our young people, their military service represents a school of patriotism and internationalism, of thinking in civic terms, and responsibility in the service of the motherland. Our Polish People's Army is an active and reliable spokesman of the interests of the socialist state, a model of dedicated service, good work, order and a sense of duty. These qualities have earned our armed forces general approbation, respect and liking. We all highly appreciate these qualities and achievements of our Polish People's Army. [applause]

Throughout its 35 years of existence, the Polish People's Army has always carried out all of its tasks with dedication. It has always been and continues to be an important factor in the integration of the Polish nation, and also in Poland's security and international standing and prestige. The Polish People's Army is a strong and reliable link in the defensive community of socialist countries. It is strong and forceful, dedicated and disciplined, well trained and commanded, modern in its technology and efficient in its organization. We have good commanders and soldiers who are well known for their quality. We are convinced that our people's armed forces will continue to make their contribution to the cause of socialist development of our fatherland, and will discharge their duty to the people with honour and fruitfully.

On the occasion of today's anniversary, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the supreme authorities of the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, on behalf of the State Council of the government of the Polish People's Republic, on behalf of all social organizations and members of the national unity front, may I convey most cordial congratulations and warm greetings to all soldiers of the Polish People's Army. We wish you, dear comrades, new, even greater achievements in the daily process of strengthening the battle readiness, in your difficult and responsible service and efforts for our socialist fatherland. [applause]

Do not spare efforts in multiplying our country's defensive strength.. Your soldierly toil serves socialist Poland well. We greet all veterans, commanders and officers who formed and led the Polish People's Army on its victorious battle route.

We greet the frontline soldiers of the first and second armies of the Polish People's Army. We address words of appreciation and cordial greetings to former partisans of the peasants army who, in response to the Polish workers' party call, went to fight against Hitlerite fascism, and also to the soldiers of all other patriotic underground groupings who spared no blood or life in the struggle for freedom and independence of our country.

On this festive day we greet, all participants in the struggle for Poland's independence who, in the mortal combat against Hitlerite fascism on many fronts in World War II, in the resistance movement of many European countries and in places of Hitlerite martyrdom, gave proof of courage, bravery and love for the homeland.

We greet all veterans, members in the union of fighters for freedom and democracy. We address words of sincere gratitude and best wishes to the veteran soldiers of the Soviet Army, to all Soviet citizens who have given us fraternal, truly internationalist help in organizing; training and equipping the Polish People's Army.

Our people will never forget the immortal deed and sacrifice of 600,000 Soviet soldiers who gave their lives for Poland's freedom. We pay homage to our heroic people, to all patriots from whose struggle our fatherland, Peoples Poland, was born. We greet all compatriots who, united around the program of the Polish United Workers Party, with their everyday labor and service forge the strength and greatness of socialist Poland.

Long live the Polish Peoples Army, faithful guard of the socialist fatherland. Long live the alliance and brotherhood of the Polish and Soviet Armed Forces. Long live Polish creators of a socialist future for the Polish Peoples Republic. [applause]

Soviet Marshal Kulakov's Address

LD120632Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1642 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text of speech by Marshal Kulakov, USSR first deputy minister of defense and commander of the Warsaw Pact armed forces, at a ceremony in Warsaw marking the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Armed Forces--live in Russian with Polish translation superimposed]

[Text] Respected Comrade Jablonski, respected Comrade Jaroszewicz, respected Comrade Jaruzelski, respected Polish friends, dear comrades:

I have the great honor to carry out the instructions of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to convey, on his behalf, cordial greetings to the Polish working people, the Polish soldiers, veterans of the Polish Army and of the battles against Hitlerite fascism, to mark the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Army, the well-tested combat friend and ally of the glorious Soviet Armed Forces. [applause]

Allow me to express my deep appreciation of the frank and warm words which were spoken here about the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet people and their armed forces. We express our cordial gratitude to the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and the government of the Polish People's Republic for their kind invitation to the Soviet military delegation to take part in the festivities to mark the Polish Army's 35th anniversary. We accept your hospitality as an expression of the fraternal feelings towards the Soviet people who highly value their friendship with the working people of socialist Poland.

The historical roots of the friendship between our nations are far reaching. This friendship was born out of the common struggle waged by the Russian and Polish working class against the oppression of autocracy and capitalism. The Great October Socialist Revolution--the main event of the 20th century--has had a decisive incluence on the destinies of the Polish people; it has become the turning point in the relations between the peoples of our countries. It has created real prerequisites for the creation of Poland's national and state independence whose 60th anniversary we will soon be celebrating together.

Our common struggle against the common enemy--German fascism--will live forever on in the memory of the Soviet people and their soldiers. During the hard years of World War II, the Polish Army's soldiers traversed the glorious path from Lenino to Berlin in close formation with the soldiers of the Soviet Armed Forces. The blood shed by the Soviet and Polish soldiers during that struggle will forever be a symbol of inviolable friendship between our fraternal peoples.

Throughout more than three decades, the fraternal friendship between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic has transformed itself into an unbreakable alliance. The cooperation between our countries in the fields of politics, economics and culture achieves an ever higher level with every passing year.

The cooperation between party, state and public organizations constantly grows in strength. Contacts between the people are expanding. This inviolable alliance is based on the unity of goals of the Soviet and Polish peoples; on the faithfulness of the CPSU and on the faithfulness of the PZPR to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The friendly summit meetings--which have already become a tradition--occupy an extraordinarily important place among the various forms of cooperation between our parties and state. These bilateral meetings, the joint discussion of the most important problems at home and abroad are of help in finding efficient solutions to economic and cultural tasks; they make it possible to draw up, collectively, a joint policy to be pursued in the international arena.

The recent friendly meeting at the Crimea between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, furnished yet another convincing example of this. The unity and brotherhood of our parties constitutes a monolithic foundation of our political alliance; it constitutes a powerful force in the cause of strengthening the manysided mutual relations between our peoples.

By uniting our efforts we are solving the tasks facing our countries in the field of socialist and communist construction in the speediest and most efficient way. In this way, we select the best way to raise the economy, science and culture onto a higher level, leading to a greater social prosperity.

Both within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and within the Council for Mutual Economic Aid, and upon bilateral principles, the Soviet Union and Poland are generously sharing their experiences. They extend free aid to each other in solving numerous and complicated tasks in the development of their national economy. All this considerably promotes the strengthening of cohesion between the peoples of our countries and of the whole socialist community. It is conducive to deepening cooperation and to accelerating the march forward to the common, grand goal: Communism.

The space flight of Lt Col Miroslaw Hermaszewski, the first Polish cosmonaut who was a member of the Soviet-Polish crew, has become a new, magnificent page in the annals of friendship between our countries. [applause]

The Soviet people experience a great joy at the magnificent successes in socialist construction scored by the people of fraternal Poland. Under the leadership of the PZPR, new heights will be conquered on the path of construction of developed socialism--on the path charted by the seventh party congress.

Our socialist community states grow in strength with every passing day. Their fraternal solidarity, their equal cooperation increase the might of each country. Speaking as a festive meeting devoted to the award of the Order of Lenin to the town of Baku, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed: Huge prospects are opening up as far as cooperation between the fraternal countries is concerned. Life presents us with new problems which require examination and solution. We consider this to be the most important task of the party. After all, it is a question of relations with our closest friends, allies in the struggle for common, communist goals. [applause]

Dear comrades, when we talk of our all-round cooperation we must stress that the Soviet-Polish combat alliance is an important constituent part of the Warsaw Pact Organization, within the framework of which the fraternal armies' national tasks achieve an organic synthesis with the internationalist mission in defense of the socialist community's interests.

The friendly contacts between the soldiers of the Soviet Armed Forces, of the Polish People's Army and of soldiers from other armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states have become a good tradition. Our armies take part in joint training. They exchange expertise in the field of combat preparedness and political education. All this is conducive to our ideological cohesion, to a further growth of combat mastery, to raising the readiness of our united armed forces for the defense of the cause of peace and socialism. Thanks to the unceasing concern of the communist and workers parties, of the governments of the fraternal socialist countries which are members of the Warsaw Pact Organization, our armed forces meet the very highest demands. Arm in arm with the Polish People's Army and with the armies of other friendly socialist states, the glorious Soviet Army and Navy stand guard jointly over peace and socialism.

It is with great satisfaction that I convey to Polish soldiers, from Comrade Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR defense minister and marshal of the Soviet Union, warm greetings and cordial congratulations on the occasion of the Polish Army's 35th anniversary; and best wishes for new successes in the further perfecting of combat skills, in raising combat readiness for the benefit of all peoples. [applause]

Comrades, The USSR Armed Forces are a modern, well-trained organ, equipped with the most up-to-date technical equipment. It is a mighty combat organism, permeated with the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism. The main source of our army's power and might is the leadership of the communist party, which is always concerned about strengthening the country's defensive capacity, about perfecting the armed forces. The entire life of the Soviet Army and Navy is at present dominated by the active participation of the Soviet soldiers in the nationwide struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. The assessment of the combat work of the fatherland's defenders, expressed by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev at the Eighth Komsomol Congress and also during his trip to Siberia and the Far East, makes it incumbent upon all soldiers and sailors to work even harder, to serve even better, to love the fatherland even more.

The daily life of our formations and units is characterized by persistent combat training, and by a creative search for new forms and methods of perfecting the training and ideological-political upbringing of the officer cadre. Leonid Brezhnev's books Malaya Zemlya and Vozrozhdeniye, which teach us to have a more profound understanding of the whole complicated range of problems that determine the shaping of the spiritual aspect of the Soviet soldier, the growth of his combat mastery, the forming of high moral combat values, have furnished us with a mighty stimulus for the entire training and upbringing work of the Soviet soldiers.

Soviet soldiers, beginning with the privates and ending with the marshal--are proud of the fact that our combat friend and ally--the Polish People's Army--throughout the 35 years of its existence, thanks to the concern of the PZPR, of all the people, making wide use of the fraternal aid of the Soviet Union and its armed forces, has transformed itself into a well-trained technically-equipped army; the army of a new, socialist type.

Ushering in the 35th anniversary of their army, the Polish soldiers have achieved new, magnificent successes in combat and political training, in the raising of combat readiness of formations and units. The Polish Army's successes, just as the successes of the other fraternal armies, multiply the defensive might of the entire socialist community. In close formation with the Soviet Armed Forces and the Polish Army, the armies of other fraternal socialist states stand guard over peace, vigilantly watching over the intrigues of reactionary aggressive forces. In conditions where the main capitalist states step up the arms race and material preparations for war, and the threat of war has not yet been eliminated, in these conditions the Soviet state, the Polish People's Republic and other fraternal socialist countries manifest an unflagging concern for maintaining their defensive potential on a proper level. This is an objective necessity.

Comrades, the Soviet-Polish comradeship-in-arms was born in the flames of hard battles with the Hitlerite occupant. It was born in the fire of severe trials. There is no power in the world capable of shaking this combat alliance, based upon a community of goals: Construction of a bright future for mankind in communism.

Allow me once again to greet the working people of fraternal Poland and the soldiers of the Polish Army, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of their people's army. Expressing the sincere sentiments of the Soviet people, we wish our dear Polish friends and comrades, we wish our comrades in battle and all the Polish people new achievements in socialist construction and in the strengthening of the Polish People's Republic's defensive capacity.

Let the eternal friendship between Soviet and Polish peoples strengthen and blossom. [applause] Long live the Polish People's Army--a well-tried combat ally of the Soviet Armed Forces [applause] Long live the indissoluble friendship and the combat alliance of peoples and armies of the fraternal socialist countries! [applause]

• Jaruzelski Address

LD121005Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, Polish minister of defense, at a ceremony in Warsaw marking the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Armed Forces--live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and citizens, soldiers, in the history of the Armed Forces of the Polish Peoples Republic, in the chronicle of its 5-year periods, another important chapter has been written.

The party and people's rule, during these jubilee ceremonies, honor the toil of the soldier by high and honorable appreciation. Our leader, Comrade Edward Gierek, expressed it in his letter in the most cordial way. We reply in soldierly fashion: For the glory of the fatherland. [applause]

The Polish People's Army has been serving the fatherland for 35 years. Those were the years of struggle and toil, always guided by the future, and the memory of the past never left us. Our people endured harsh experiences, the soldier's lot was also a bitter one, particularly the September defeat. The hopelessness of the occupation could only be broken by active resistance and struggle.

Our people never ceased to fight, and demonstrated by deeds that Poland lives. On Polish People's Army Day, on the unknown warrior's tomb, at cemetaries and places of execution, on the battlefields at home and abroad, we pay homage to that steadfast stand preserved in the pantheon of patriotic glory.

The jubilee is also a lesson in history, it recalls that the road to liberation was long, difficult, and often painfully complicated. Its real shape, strategic impetus and victorious chance, was only created by the party's program, by its national and revolutionary aims, by its patriotic and internationalist content. The Polish-Soviet alliance was at its foundation, and Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms was its fighting form.

Once again, we go back to the days when blood jointly shed has become of decisive value to our modern history. We have been developing it and adding new experience to it now, we are deepening it by constant feeling, cordiality, mutual respect and trust.

On the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Army--the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Army--when thanking for greetings, I would like at the same time to convey to Marshal Viktor Kulakov best wishes to the Soviet soldiers, to the war veterans, and to all generations of our closest comrades-in-arms. [applause]

We also greet, present at today's ceremony, representatives of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and the National People's Army of the GDR. [applause] We greet all the armies of the socialist community. [applause]

Comrades, we have arisen from the struggle for a free socialist Poland. Experience gained then has become of great moral worth to us, both a lesson and a sign. We have been cultivating these traditions, and first of all we have been actively inheriting them [as heard] and consolidating them in everyday service. We cordially greet veterans of the Polish People's Army, frontline soldiers and people's partisans, who have left their permanent imprint on the road behind us. [applause]

We remember them with grateful memories, and convey greetings to all fighters for freedom and democracy. We greet retired soldiers, reservists, members of socio-defense organizations.

We will never forget that in all the achievements of the armed forces, in the defensiveness of People's Poland, there is to be found their honest and always live and much needed contribution. It has become a tradition that on jubilee days we present our report, our soldierly account. Fulfilling the will of the party, serving the people, we are constantly at our defense posts. History teaches us and current experience confirms that it is a vitally indispensable service, it is a partner in the creation of peace, consolidates the state, and secures the future. The degree of importance of the task is in relation to the international situation, it is proportional to the threat which is still real.

The aggressiveness of the cold war forces, the expansiveness of militarism and revanchism, the attempts at destabilization will invariably meet with our combat readiness, our vigilance.

In order to perform our service well and successfully, we have internal and external conditions. The Warsaw Pact, the solidarity of the coalition and the Soviet strategic guarantees create allied foundations of our security. On the other hand, our own Polish defense potential is based on the ideological, moral, technical and material sources of the modern socialist state. Hence, the Polish People's Army gets its strength from it. It is being developed together with the whole country, shares its joys and cares, and actively participates in the building of socialism.

The priceless value of the People's Army is its unity with the people. There are [in the socialist states] proper armies of the new type with all-encompassing bonds with society, and there is a patriotic atmosphere of the family, school, and place of work as a mould in which the people of the army are brought up.

The material base of the armed forces is the economic achievement of socialist Poland, primarily industry and scientific and technical potential. Thus, from the life and work of the people grows the combat ability of the army, on which the defensiveness of the republic is based.

We are cordially grateful to the leading force of our society, the working class; we thank the people of the Polish countryside; we thank the workers of science and technology, education and upbringing, culture and art workers; we thank the civilian employees of the army. [applause]

Comrades, we are constantly being guided by the ideal of socialist Poland, prosperous, strong and thus, primarily, secure. This defines the reality of the army. It is a modern army, equipped with reliable arms, well organized and efficient. In all our post-war history we have not experienced military detente. There is constant pressure by imperialist armaments. Hence, we had to keep in step with the relentless need for modernization. Motorization and armoring, rocketry and electronics--these are the interrelated links of the technical development of the armed forces. Defense is expensive, but weakness is even more expensive, and incalculably most expensive is war.

The ability to develop defence at a realistically low cost is one of the important characteristics of socialism. Allied cooperation, and soviet aid, the development of our own defense industry, and the economical and rational use of military equipment, and also its use for various purposes of the national economy, constitutes the trump card of our system, and we will continue to make use of it.

It particularly means the enrichment of doctrinal defense precepts of the country, [as heard] more improved training methods, careful maintenance and the precise use of contemporary fighting resources. Those tasks are first of all being fulfilled by the regular army cadre. It represents the devoted, professionally and politically trained branch of the people's intelligentsia. The demands [word indistinct] are growing systematically. The development of the cadre as the basic yardstick and main reserve of modernity comes to the fore. Hence, in another soldierly 5 year period, the improvement of our cadres is to reach new and higher levels followed by the entire armed forces.

Education and training as a basic product of the army is to reach even greater intensiveness, combat authenticity and rank. Education, innovation and technical erudition will be generally and organically introduced in our ranks, thus promoting further progress. Popular culture is to penetrate all spheres of life of the socialist army and will make it richer and more noble.

The sense of responsibility, good organization and exemplary discipline are to remain the right and basic construction of the armed forces. The fundamental characteristic of the army will always be patriotism, internationalism, and a high ideology. It is the main source of devoted service, honesty in life, care for the honor and good name of the Polish soldier.

The PZPR, party organizations and youth organizations in the armed forces constitute the vanguard of the process of education. It is being expressed by mass devoted deeds and soldierly attitudes, combat readiness, training, and socioeconomic work, in fulfilling internationalist missions for our and your peace.

The human being has always been and will continue to be the decisive force, and Poland by tradition has always had good soldiers. Our soldiers perform their present-day duty conscientiously, know of no tasks which go beyond their capacity, can deal with difficulties, are efficient and (?flexible). It has been and will continue to be the duty of our armed forces to foster these traits and to enrich them with new values.

Dear comrades: The celebrations of the anniversary of our army and the sincere appreciation of our effort put on us a special obligation. Let our forces respond widely by their attitude, effort, action, daily improvement, all of them to better serve our people's fatherland. It is with this resolution that we enter the years ahead of us. Our people, the party, the people's authority, can always and unfailingly rely on their armed forces. [applause]

JABLONSKI RECEIVES WPC MOVEMENT ACTIVISTS

LD112145Y Warsaw PAP in English 2134 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Oct, PAP--President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski received in the Belweder Palace today a delegation of peace movement activists from all over the world who participated in the international conference of intellectuals held in Wroclaw on October 6-8 and in the session of the bureau of the World Peace Council Presidium which closed in Wroclaw yesterday.

Speaking during the meeting, Chairman of the World Peace Council Romesh Chandra expressed appreciation for the Polish peace policy.

"We highly value Polish peace initiatives, Romesh Chandra said, and among them the vital proposal on education for peace submitted by Edward Gierek at the UN forum". Chairman of the WPC stressed that peace movement activists lent full support to that initiative.

Among other speakers to take the floor during the meeting were: Yevgenii Fiodorov (USSR); 'Abdullah Hurani (Palestine Liberation Organization); Phan Thong (SRV); James Lamond (Britain); Luis Armando Gusman (Nicaragua); Raymond Goyot (France); Abdoulaye Diallo (Guinea); Elena Gil Izquierdo (Cuba); Alfredo Varella (Argentina) and Chandrajit Yadav (India).

Peace movement activists from Asia, Africa and Latin America expressed their gratitude to the socialist countries, to the Soviet Union and Poland, for support and assistance. They stressed their deep conviction that socialist states faithful to the ideals of freedom, democracy and progress would, as thus far, accompany all nations struggling for the realization of these ideals.

Closing the meeting President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski said that Poland together with the USSR and all other socialist states have for years been acting in favour of peaceful cooperation and mutual understanding among countries with different socio-political systems.

More than 30 years of the latest history have proved that there is no other alternative. The same cause is served by the international peace movement which enjoys the appreciation of Polish society.

U.S. UNDER SECRETARY NEWSOM MEETS WITH JAGIELSKI

LD112331Y Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Mr David Newsom, under secretary of state at the American State Department, has concluded a short visit to Poland. He discussed Polish-American economic relations with Deputy Prime Minister Mr Jagielski.

FRELEK-LED DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH FINNISH POLITICIANS

LD110638Y Warsaw PAP in English 0515 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, 10 Oct, PAP--A delegation of the Polish Sejm (parliament) Foreign Affairs Committee, led by its chairman, PUWP CC Secretary Ryszard Frelek, met today at the Finnish parliament with outstanding Finnish political activists, among them Ulf Sundqvist, chairman of the Finnish parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee and general secretary of the Finnish Social-Democratic Party; Aarne Saarinen, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party; Taisto Sinisalo, its vice chairman and representatives of leaderships of other Finnish parties and other parliamentarians.

During the meeting the sides exchanged experience in the activities of foreign affairs committees of both parliaments.

On the same day, the Polish delegation met with the Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen. Discussed were bilateral relations, some international questions, especially problems connected with the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act.

Members of the Polish delegation had talks with the Finnish Minister of Finance Esko Rekola and reviewed questions connected with the favourably developing Polish-Finnish economic cooperation.

Received By Finnish Premier

LD120606Y Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, 11 Oct, PAP--Today, Kalevi Sorsa, the Finnish premier and chairman of the Finnish Social-Democratic Party [SDP], received Ryszard Frelek, head of the delegation of the Polish Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee and secretary of the PUWP CC. The two discussed the favourably developing Finnish-Polish relations. They especially stressed the importance of the implementation of the decisions reached during the visits to Finland paid by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PUWP CC and Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz and to Poland paid by the Finnish President Urho Kekkonen and Premier Kalevi Sorsa.

On the same day, Ryszard Frelek, head of the Polish delegation, met with Aarne Saarinen, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party and Oiva Lehto and Olavi Pojkolainen, members of the political bureau of the Finnish Communist Party, at the headquarters of this party. Both sides discussed questions connected with the hitherto favourably developing cooperation between the two parties and further mutual contacts.

PAP REPORTS MEETING OF DUTCH-POLISH MIXED COMMISSION

LD061938Y Warsaw PAP in English 1721 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Oct, PAP--A meeting of a Polish-Dutch mixed commission which discussed the implementation of an agreement on cultural cooperation ended in Warsaw today. A programme signed today at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs creates foundations for further advantageous development of bilateral cooperation.

The programme for 1979-80 envisages, among other things, cooperation in educating personnel, exchange of music groups and artists, a broadening of contacts between Polish and Dutch institutions in the field of science, culture, education, and mass media, as well as propagation of social and cultural achievements of both countries.

During his stay in Poland, chairman of the Dutch delegation P.W.A.G. Cort van de Linden, who is director for information and cultural cooperation at the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was received by Foreign Vice Minister Marin Dobrosielski.

WARSAW RADIO CRITICIZES IAN SMITH'S ACTIVITIES IN U.S.

LD102318Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Madiej Slotwinski reports from New York:

The self-styled Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith's visit to the United States has so far produced little fruit despite the fact he has been tremendously active during his stay in Washington: He met some senators including the most conservative ones, he made two television appearances which lasted 30 minutes each, took part in press conferences and finally spent 2 hours talking to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

It is well known that at first the Americans would not give Smith a visa because he heads an illegal government; but later, in order, it was said, not to lose any opportunity to deal with the situation in Rhodesia, Smith and his party were given permission to enter the United States on the condition that it would not be an official visit.

In Washington, Ian Smith behaved with his usual arrogance; he even insisted that he should not be called a racist. He complained that the United States and Great Britain supported, he alleged, the Communist Patriotic Front and opposed his so-called internal settlement which is based on preserving in Zimbabwe the government of white racists under the cloak of a fictional transfer of power to the Black majority.

It seems that Cyrus Vance, disenchanted by his 2 hour talk, tried to convince Smith that the Washington administration does not so much support the patriotic front as it is convinced that the internal settlement cannot form a basis for peace in Zimbabwe because it is opposed by all African states.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR ENDS TOUR--Sejm Marshall Stanislaw Gucwa received today Yugoslav Ambassador to Poland Mihaulo Svabic in connection with the end of his mission in this country. [Warsaw PAP in English 2035 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD]

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEF MEETING 11 OCT

AU111850Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1745 GMT 11 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today chaired a meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee. The Executive Political Committee examined and discussed the report on the fulfillment of the uniform national plan on socioeconomic development for the first 9 months of this year. In highly appreciating the achievements recorded during this period in plan fulfillment and the remarkable successes recorded in developing industry, agriculture and the other branches of our national economy, the Executive Political Committee extended warm congratulations to the working people in all fields of activity for their implementation of the party program on raising the country onto new levels of civilization and progress.

At the same time, the Executive Political Committee stressed the existence, during the period examined, of certain shortcomings and lags in certain sectors of economic activity. On the basis of the tasks set forth during the working meeting held at the party Central Committee on 28 September, and in the spirit of the recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in his speech, the Executive Political Committee asked the county party bodies, the leadership of economic units, the ministries and the other central bodies to take more determined action and take all necessary measures to eliminate shortcomings and lags so as to completely fulfill the provisions of the uniform national plan of socioeconomic development for this year.

In industry, special stress should be placed on insuring conditions for fulfilling the net and item specified output by implementing the provisions for each variety of product and by further exceeding the output of basic equipment for which sales at home or abroad are insured and which contribute to counterbalancing certain imports. Special stress should be placed on fully utilizing all machines and installations and on strictly respecting the norms for exploiting and maintaining the existing technical basis.

Greater attention should be paid to the rational use of metals and to smoothly fulfilling the plan for this important product so as to insure primarily the manufacture of necessary equipment for the new production capacities under construction, and to recoup lags in the production of the necessary technical equipment for investment projects which must be commissioned and put into operation this year and in the first quarter of 1979.

The Executive Political Committee recommended that ministries, centrals and enterprises take energetic measures to improve product quality and raise the technical level of products by strengthening quality control throughout all stages of the production process. The meeting also stressed the need to improve the material-technical supply of all economic units, reduce the consumption of raw and other materials, introduce greater order and discipline and increase the technical and qualitative level of products and continuously improve the efficiency of the entire economic activity.

As for investments, the Executive Political Committee recommended that the construction societies take action to concentrate their efforts on accelerating work so as to put into operation delayed and due production capacities, especially productive capacities. The Executive Political Committee recommended that the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, together with the other ministries, centrals and productive enterprises, insure conditions for the proper organization of the production process and smooth production of items for export.

In Executive Political Committee assessed that all conditions exist to fulfill and overfulfill the plan for the current year and expressed the conviction that the party and state bodies and all our people, all working people, irrespective of nationality, will work with all their energy and with a high sense of responsibility and devotion to completely and efficiently fulfill the tasks and duties assumed in order to implement the targets established in the supplementary program as well as the 11th congress decisions and those of the party national conference.

The Executive Political Committee then discussed the draft bill on the formation, planning, purpose and transfer of profits of economic state units drawn up in close correlation with the measures set forth by the party Central Committee plenum of 22-23 March 1978 regarding the appropriation of part of the net output value, for social purposes the financing and crediting of investments, the participation of working people in profits, the setting up of funds for housing construction and for other investments of a social nature.

In order to create the juridical framework for applying the measures worked out for the field of profits, the draft bill sets forth the obligations of the socialist economic units to carry out their activity as that they cover their expenditures from incomes and achieve profits that will provide the necessary resources for their development and, at the same time, contribute to setting up the centralized state funds.

The draft bill also includes the methods of forming, planning, purpose and transfer of profits from agricultural, artisan and consumer cooperatives and from the sector of small-scale craftsmen. The regulations of this draft bill will take effect at the beginning of the 1979 economic-financial activity.

The Executive Political Committee then examined the draft bill on education drawn up on the basis of the decision of the party Central Committee plenum of June 1977, and on the basis of recommendations mady by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, on developing and improving education, its integration into the production process and scientific research, and on placing it on new and revolutionary bases.

Through its provisions, the draft bill uniformly settles problems regarding the structure, organization and content of education of all grades, in close connection with the current and future realities of the country's socioeconomic development, in close relations with the progress recorded by science and culture, and with the requirements in mind of shaping and improving the training of the necessary cadres for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and aiding Romania's advance toward communism.

The draft bill decrees free education, for a 10-year compulsory period, and insures the access of all citizens, irrespective of nationality, to all grades of education. The draft bill includes the responsibilities and duties of educational cadres throughout the educational system in the communist and revolutionary training of the new generation and in improving the level of culture and civilization of all people.

The Executive Political Committee then discussed the draft bill on metrology. The draft bill regulates the activity of metrology at all levels of the national economy and establishes the legal measurement units and the calibrating system in the Socialist Republic of Romania, the conditions for producing and importing measuring means, the obligation of maintaining the necessary precision in measurements by metrological verifications of the measuring means.

The Executive Political Committee decided that these draft bills shall be submitted to the Grand National Assembly for discussion and adoption. The draft bill on education will be submitted first for public discussion.

During the meeting Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu presented a report on the official, friendly visit of the president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Ziaur Rahman, to Romania during 4-6 October.

The Executive Political Committee expressed complete satisfaction with the positive results of the summit talks between Romania and Bangladesh which ended in the signing of important documents asserting the common desire of the two countries to expand and diversify economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation and to cooperate closely both at a bilateral level and in the international arena to contribute to resolving the complex problems of the present-day world, in the interests of all peoples and in the interest of their independence and sovereignty and the cause of peace and cooperation.

The talks between the two presidents, which took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding and esteem, the warm reception given to the representatives of the Bangladesh people clearly stressed the sound relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

The Executive Political Committee also stressed the particular importance of the exchange of views between the two presidents on current matters pertaining to the international situation, an exchange of views which stressed the deep changes that are taking place in the world as a result of the struggle waged by the peoples against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism in order to master their own destiny and develop independently on the road of socioeconomic progress.

The Executive Political Committee highly appreciated the talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ziaur Rahman and the understanding that were reached on this occasion which are reflected in the joint declaration signed by the two presidents, a document of great importance for the future development of relations between our countries and peoples, which establishes the framework for developing cooperation and collaboration between Romania and Bangladesh on the basis of the principles of national independence and sovereignty fully equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage; principles which assert themselves with ever greater strength in the international arena and for whose application our country has and is struggling with unflinching consistency.

Of great importance is the stress placed in the joint declaration on the obligation of the states to renounce the threat or use of force in their international relations under any pretext, circumstance and in any form, and on their obligation to settle their international differences by peaceful means.

In unanimously endorsing the activity carried out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on this occasion, the Executive Political Committee stressed that the summit level meetings and talks between Romania and Bangladesh and the documents signed are part and parcel of the general policy practiced by our party and state and of the guidelines set forth by the 11th congress on increasing our country's contribution to promoting new democratic international relations, to eliminating underdevelopment and achieving a new international economic and political order that will insure the more rapid progress of all countries on the road of socioeconomic progress and primarily the progress of developing countries.

In connection with the results of the visit of the president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to our country, the Executive Political Committee worked out the necessary measures that will insure the implementation of the agreements and understandings concluded between the two countries under most favorable conditions.

During the meeting, the Executive Political Committee also resolved current problems of the party-state activity.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PARAGUAYAN COMMUNIST PARTY SECRETARY

AU101845Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 10 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today received Comrade Antonio Maidana, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Paraguyan Communist Party, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. Comrade Antonio Maidana extended warm thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the RCP and to all Romanian people for the active solidarity they have shown for the struggle waged by the communists and the other democratic and progressive forces in Paraguay to defend the vital interests of the working people and their basic rights and freedoms. At the same time, the guest expressed words of great appreciation for the remarkable achievements recorded by the Romanian people in their socioeconomic development, in building socialism, and for the international activity carried out by the RCP and its secretary general and by Socialist Romania, serving the cause of freedom, socialism, and cooperation and understanding among peoples.

Greeting the guest, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted the solidarity of the Romanian communists and of all our people with the struggle waged by the Paraguayan Communist Party, together with the other workers' and patriotic forces to achieve the ideals of peace, freedom, independence, democracy, progress and prosperity for the Paraguayan people.

During the meeting, the two sides reasserted the determination of the RCP and the Paraguayan Communist Party to develop and strengthen their relations of friendship, cooperation and militant solidarity, in the belief that this is in keeping with the interests of the two parties and peoples and serves the cause of the unity of communist and workers parties and of all anti-imperialist forces.

The exchange of views on current international events stressed the deep changes taking place in the world as a result of the assertion of the peoples' will to live freely and independently and to end the old imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy and establish new interstate relations that will insure the free development of all peoples on the road to economic and social progress. The two sides stressed that it is ever more imperative today to unite the efforts of the communist and workers parties and those of the progressive and revolutionary forces in the struggle to resolve the problems facing mankind in the peoples' interests, eliminate underdevelopment by building a new world economic and political order, settle states of tension and conflict by political means and build a better and more just world. They also reasserted their solidarity with the national liberation movements, with the peoples who are struggling against colonialism, neocolonialism and racial discrimination and the policy of apartheid.

The sides also stressed the need to strengthen solidarity and achieve a new unity between the communist and workers parties on the basis of fully equal rights, respect for the principles of independence, noninterference in internal affairs and of each party's right to independently formulate its revolutionary strategy and tactics in keeping with the historical, national and sociopolitical conditions in their own country. The meeting took place in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

COMMUNIQUE ON STANKO TODOROV'S VISIT ISSUED

AU111129Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Oct 78 p 3 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid a friendly working visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania between 6-8 October 1978 at the invitation of Manea Manescu, prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Comrade Stanko Todorov and had a friendly talk with him.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria laid a wreath at the monument of the heroes in the struggle for the freedom of the peoples and the fatherland and for socialism. The Bulgarian guests visited socioeconomic and cultural units in Bucharest and Arges County.

Manea Manescu, prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, had talks which proceeded in a friendly, working atmosphere.

The two heads of government briefed each other on the achievements attained by the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples in implementing decisions adopted by the 11th RCP Congress and the 11th BCP Congress and by the national conferences of the two parties concerning the comprehensive development of the economy, science and culture and the continuous raising of the material and intellectual living standard of the working people in the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The two sides examined the state of Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation. They expressed profound satisfaction with the ever upward course of this cooperation, in the spirit of traditional relations of friendship, based on the November 1970 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

They stressed the decisive role of the fruitful meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for strengthening and deepening friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples.

The prime ministers of the two governments examined the stage of implementing decisions and targets established by the party-state leaders of the two countries in 1975 in Bucharest, in 1977 in Sofia and in 1978 in Turnu Magurele-Nicopol, particularly those referring to jointly building industrial units, deepening production sharing and specialization, trade exchanges and scientific-technical cooperation and continuously expanding bilateral economic relations after 1980. They noted that these decisions are being successfully carried out, thus contributing to the socioeconomic development of the two countries. This also makes a concrete contribution to fulfilling the "complex program for continuously deepening and perfecting cooperation and developing the socialist economic integration of CEMA member countries."

The two sides emphasized again that the joint construction of large industrial units like the Giurgiu-Ruse heavy machines and equipment plant, the Turnu Magurele-Nicopol hydrotechnical complex and the chemical olefin combine mark a new and higher stage in the mutually advantageous bilateral economic cooperation and are a telling example of good neighborliness.

They stressed that trade exchanges during the current 5-year plan are developing at a high rate. They assessed that there are real opportunities for another significant increase in the volume of trade exchanges for the next 5-year plan.

The two heads of government noted that new successes were attained in cooperation and specialization in machine building, metallurgy, chemistry and other fields and in cooperation in agriculture, transportation and domestic trade.

They agreed that greater attention should be paid in the future to expanding and diversifying forms of production sharing and specialization, so that the share of this production in the trade exchanges between the two countries may continuously grow.

The sides noted that the main guidelines for developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria after 1980 are being successfully drafted; consequently they set the task for the central planning bodies of the two countries to continue to coordinate their national economic development plans for the 1981-1985 period.

The two sides examined the implementation of tasks in scientific-technical cooperation. They agreed that this activity should continue to be increasingly oriented toward deepening direct contacts between similar enterprises and bodies, raising efficiency and introducing into production the results of joint research, something that is very important for the successful application of technological progress in the economies of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Examining the opportunities for Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation in third markets, the sides recommended that the respective ministries draw up a concrete program of measures to be submitted for their approval.

The sides positively assessed the activity of the joint Romanian-Bulgarian governmental commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation and the activity of central planning bodies, ministries and institutions for implementing the agreements on developing cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The prime ministers positively assessed Romanian-Bulgarian relations in science, culture, education, tourism and mass media and stressed that the Romanian and Bulgarian central bodies and institutions should continue to increase the efforts to insure better mutual understanding of successes attained by the two countries in socialist construction as well as their intellectual values and greater friendship between the two peoples.

Manea Manescu, prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, signed a protocol on the measures and decisions adopted.

The two heads of government expressed full satisfaction with the results of their talks and the conviction that they will contribute to continuously strengthening and deepening friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, invited Manea Manescu, prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to pay a friendly, working visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

FINNISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

AU092021Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1927 GMT 9 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Oct, AGERPRES--A Finnish parliamentary delegation led by Ahti Pekkala, speaker of the parliament, vice chairman of the Centre Party, arrived in Bucharest on October 9, at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly of Romania.

The same day, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, had an interview with Ahti Pekkala and the members of the Finnish delegation.

During the talk, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed at the evolution of the Romanian-Finnish relations, stress being laid on the possibilities of expanding and strengthening the bilateral collaboration on various planes. Highlighted was also the important role of the parliaments in continually developing the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, in the aggregate of the efforts for building a climate of peace, security and understanding in Europe and in the whole world.

Giosan Hosts Dinner

AU092022Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1933 GMT 9 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Oct, AGERPRES--The chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania gave a dinner in honour of the Finnish parliamentary delegation. Nicolae Giosan, GNA chairman, and Ahti Pekkala, speaker of the Finnish parliament, proposed toasts to the health of Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Urho Kekkonen, to the prosperity and happiness of the Romanian and Finnish peoples, to the steady development of friendship and collaboration between the two peoples, countries and parliaments.

Andrei Receives Delegation

AU101942Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 10 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Oct, AGERPRES--On October 10 Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, received the parliamentary delegation of Finland led by Ahti Pekkala, speaker of the parliament, now on a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

HELSINKI MUNICIPAL DELEGATION VISITS

AU101943Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1926 GMT 10 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Oct, AGERPRES--The delegation of Helsinki municipality led by Teuvo Aura, mayor general of the city, visited on October 10 Bucharest districts like Drumul Taberei, Pantelimon, Titan, Balta Alba as well as the museum of art collections and other social and cultural establishments.

The mayor general of Helsinki city, Teuvo Aura, and the mayor general of Romania's capital, Ion Dinca, attended in the evening a show given by the Finnish Heikki Sarmanto classical jazz quartette now touring Romania. The mayor general of Bucharest gave a dinner in honour of the delegation of Helsinki city.

POPESCU-LED RCP DELEGATION VISITS FINLAND

Received by Prime Minister Sorsa

AU102047Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 10 Oct 78 AU

[Text] The delegation led by Comrade Dumitru Popescu, [member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee] which is paying a visit to the Republic of Finland at the invitation of the Finnish Social-Democratic Party, was recieved in Helsinki by Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of this party and prime minister of Finland.

After exchanging cordial greetings between the leaders of the two parties, the sides had a talk during which Kalevi Sorsa expressed words of great appreciation for the active policy carried out by Romania at an international level and for the role and contribution made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the efforts to resolve the major problems confronting the present-day world.

Received by Finnish CP Chairman

LD120440Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2200 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Romanian Communist Party led by Comrade Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, was received by Aarne Saarinen, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party. An exchange of messages of greetings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Aarne Saarinen was made at the meeting which also provided an opportunity for mutual information concerning the current problems of the two parties in the field of domestic policy. Opinions were exchanged on a number of international problems of joint interest. The two parties reaffirmed their resolution to further develop their friendly relations and cooperation.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER BURTICA CONDUCTS TALKS IN MOSCOW

AU111950Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1942 GMT 11 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Moscow, 11 Oct, AGERPRES--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, now in Moscow, had successive interviews with I.V. Arkhipov and K.F. Katushev, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

During the talks, which passed is a friendly working atmosphere, examined were current aspects and prospects of the Romanian-Soviet economic collaboration and cooperation.

MANESCU GREETS NEW EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER

AU112035Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 11 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Oct, AGERPRES--Romanian Prime Minister Manea Manescu sent a telegram of congratulation to Mustafa Khalil on his investiture as prime minister of Egypt. The Romanian prime minister expresses his conviction that the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries will further develop in the spirit of the understandings reached by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Anwar as-Sadat.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI RECEIVES COSTA RICAN COUNTERPART

AU112037Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1944 GMT 11 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Oct, AGERPRES--Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, received on October 11 Bernd Niehaus, deputy minister of foreign affairs and worship of the Republic of Costa Rica, now on a visit to Romania. Highlighted during the interview were the relations of collaboration and cooperation existing between Romania and Costa Rica on a political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural plane, the possibilities of developing these relations on mutually advantageous bases, opinions being also exchanged on current international questions.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ITALIAN DEFENSE MINISTER 10 OCT

AU101847Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 10 Oct 78 AU

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu today received Attilio Ruffini, minister of defense of the Italian Republic, who is paying an official visit to our country. The Italian minister extended a cordial message and best wishes to President Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the Italian president, Alessandro Pertini, and Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti. Expressing thanks, President Nicolae Ceausescu in turn conveyed warm greetings and best wishes to the president of the Italian Republic and to Italy's prime minister.

During the meeting the two sides stressed with satisfaction the sound relations of friendship and cooperation which are developing between Romania and Italy. They stressed the existing opportunities to expand these relations to benefit both countries and peoples and the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. In this context, the sides stressed that the visit of the Italian minister is part and parcel of the sound traditional relations of friendship between Romania and Italy.

Discussing certain matters pertaining to the current international situation, the sides stressed the need to respect in interstate relations the principles of national sovereignty and independence, noninterference in internal affairs, equality of rights and mutual advantage, renunciation of the threat or use of force. In this context, the sides stressed that peace and international stability require tangible measures on the road of disarmament, and especially of nuclear disarmament, and the creation of conditions to surmount the division of Europe into military blocs. They also emphasized the contribution Romania and Italy can make to implementing the Helsinki Final Act and to creating a real system of cooperation and security on the European Continent. At the same time, they stressed the need to take action to resolve conflicts in the various parts of the world by peaceful means. The meeting took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Ruffini Departs 11 October

AU112040Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1947 GMT 11 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Oct, AGERPRES--Attilio Ruffini, minister of defence of the Italian Republic, left Bucharest on October 11 after having paid an official visit to Romania at the invitation of Colonel General Ion Coman, minister of national defence.

MOROCCAN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES 9 OCTOBER

AU092020Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 9 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Oct, AGERPRES--Abdelkamel Reghaye, minister of commerce and industry of the Kingdom of Morocco, arrived in Bucharest for an official visit to Romania, at head of an economic delegation.

MANESCU RECEIVES MOROCCAN TRADE MINISTER, SWISS OFFICIAL

AU112036Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1948 GMT 11 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Oct, AGERPRES--Prime Minister Manea Manescu received on October 11 Abdelkamel Reghaye, minister of commerce and industry of the Kingdom of Morocco.

Satisfaction was expressed at the positive course of the relations between Romania and Morocco as well as the wish to intensify these relations on multiple planes. Stress was laid on the possibilities of expanding and diversifying collaboration and cooperation in various economic domains, as also commercial exchanges between the two countries.

The same day, the Romanian prime minister received Paul Rudolf Jolles, secretary of state, the Federal Department of Public Economy of Switzerland. Approached were questions concerning the development of relations between Romania and Switzerland, the intensification of their economic, commercial and financial collaboration.

MOROCCAN PREMIER RECEIVES RCP DELEGATE TO PARTY CONGRESS

AU091515Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 9 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Comrade George Macovescu, member of the RCP Central Committee and member of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF], who is now in Rabat, was received by Moroccan Prime Minister Ahmed Osman. The Moroccan prime minister conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings, and expressed great admiration for his untiring and particularly fruitful domestic and international activities.

During their talk, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the manysided development of Romanian-Moroccan relations and with the role played by ties between the two countries' political organizations. Praising the work of Romanian specialists in Morocco and the quality of work done by the Romanian builders of the port of Nador, the Moroccan prime minister expressed the hope that their bilateral cooperation will expand.

Comrade George Macovescu, who represents the SUF at the establishment congress of Morocco's National Assembly of the Independence Party, delivered greetings at the opening session of the congress on behalf of the SUF. The Romanian envoy also met and had talks with leaders of the new Moroccan party.

DPRK FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT, DEPARTS

AU101355Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1126 GMT 10 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Oct, AGERPRES--Kong Chin-tae, vice premier of the Administrative Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, minister of external economic affairs, special envoy of Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Bucharest in the morning of October 10.

The guest was seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials. Sin In-ha, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Bucharest, and members of his embassy were present.

The Romanian-Korean economic relations follow a continued upward course, stated the guest before leaving, to an AGERPRES reporter. The relations of friendship existing between Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean guest stated, set out from the common wish to strengthen the independent economies and to deploy efforts for the strengthening of the economic collaboration between our countries, to seek out fresh domains of collaboration. We assess highly these relations, Kong Chin-tae then stated in conclusion, whose development has been greatly helped by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song.

TITO RECEIVES VISITING CAPE VERDE PRESIDENT ATIGALO

LD111917Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1201 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Igalo--On the terrace before the Galeb Villa in Igalo this morning, Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, and his associates greeted Aristides Maria Pereira, president of the Cape Verde Republic and secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC), his wife and associates, who arrived yesterday for an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

President Tito and President Pereira greeted one another cordially, President Tito wishing his eminent guest welcome.

President Tito then introduced the Yugoslav officials at the greetings reception: Fadilj Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and Veljko Milatovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, and their wives; Josip Vrhovec, Federal Executive Council member and federal secretary for foreign affairs; Budislav Soskiv, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro; Momcilo Cemovic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro; Luka Banovic, Federal Executive Council member and federal secretary for justice and general administration; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; Blazo Mandic, counsellor for the press of the president of the republic; Anton Lah, chief of protocol of the president of the republic; Milovoj Maksic, counsellor for foreign policy of the president of the republic; Vice Adm Josip Zuzulj; Lt Col Gen Spasoje Todorovic, and other officials.

President Pereira presented the colleagues accompanying him on this visit: David Hopffer de Almada, minister of justice; Silvino Lima, minister of public works; Corsino Tolentino, member of the Supreme Council for the Struggle and representative in the National People's Assembly; Eduardo Santos, member of the Supreme Council for the Struggle and commander of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces; Corsino Fortes, ambassador of the Cape Verde Republic in Lisbon; Antonio Lima, head of department in the Ministry of Foreign Affaris; Luis Almeida, chief of protocol to the president, and others.

Talks Are Held

LD111920Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1626 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Igalo, 11 Oct, TANJUG--The situation in Africa and the consolidation of the non-aligned movement were in the focus of the talks conducted by Yugoslav President Tito and President of Cape Verde Aristides Pereira in Igalo today.

Reviewing the situation in Africa, President Tito pointed to the danger of interference from the side and the imposition of bloc solutions to African problems. President Tito also underlined the need for opposition by the non-aligned countries to such tendencies.

The non-aligned countries cannot be treated as the reserves of either bloc, said the Yugoslav president. If a rift within the non-aligned movement were permitted to occur the non-aligned countries would fail to carry out their historic mission in preserving peace and ensuring progress in the world he said. President Tito pointed with concern to local conflicts between African non-aligned countries and attempts to solve these problems outside [Africa].

In this context, the Yugoslav president cited the Helsinki conference accord on respect for the existing borders in Europe and set out that this principle should be respected world-wide. President Tito reiterated that all problems among the non-aligned must be solved by peaceful and not military means.

The Cape Verde Republic president stressed in his talk with President Tito the need for settling African problems within the continent since, he said, African countries are capable of overcoming the existing problems.

Pereira stated the satisfaction with the identical views of the two countries in regard to major international questions. Pereira said that Yugoslav President Tito, as one of the co-founders and inspirators of the nonaligned movement, gives an example how the policy of nonalignment should be pursued.

President Pereira then spoke of the Cape Verde Republic internal development and its difficulties. He said that this country, despite the existing problems, plays an important role on the international plane and within the nonaligned movement whose member it has been since its proclamation. The two presidents and their associates also confirmed that bilateral co-operation is developing well. The readiness of both countries was also stressed to further advance and enrich overall relations and cooperation between the two nonaligned friendly countries.

Tito Speaks at Luncheon

LD111925Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1634 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Igalo, 11 Oct, TANJUG--It would be extremely dangerous to allow Africa to become a scene of big power and bloc rivalry and policy of the spheres of influence would gravely afflict the whole of international relations.

This was stated by President Tito today, at the luncheon in honour of the president of Cape Verde, Aristides Maria Pereira.

One source of encouragement, the Yugoslav president said, is the fact that in spite of pressure Africa is dealing with growing success with the problems of its colonial past and effects of outside interference. In this, he added, the Organization of African Unity plays an indispensable role. This is additional proof that African countries can deal, alone without interference by outside factors, even with such delicate problems as conflicts or disputes between them.

I believe that all non-aligned countries should help towards the most consistent implementation in relations among African countries of the principles of the policy of non-alignment and of the Organization of African Unity, President Tito emphasized.

He said that Yugoslavia will continue extending resolute support and comprehensive assistance to the Patriotic Front, the liberation movement of South-West Africa and the "front-line" countries in their struggle for the final liquidation of colonial and racial discrimination in southern Africa. At the same time, Yugoslavia gives full support to UN efforts to this end.

Yugoslavia and the Republic of Cape Verde are linked together by their common adherence to the policy of non-alignment and joint struggle for new and more equitable international political and economic relations, stated Tito.

Tito went on to say that the readiness and ability of non-aligned countries to resist various pressures found expression at the recent ministerial conference in Belgrade. At the same time, these countries have strengthened their unity of action and reasserted themselves as an independent world factor with a growing role in international affairs.

This requires us all to work persistently also in the future for strengthening the movement of nonalignment, the Yugoslav president stressed. He urged the closest possible cooperation among countries within the movement, notably in preparations for next year's summit in Havana.

As for relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Cape Verde, President Tito said he was pleased with the level of their cooperation so far. However, Yugoslavia is prepared to develop considerably wider cooperation with the republic in both economic and other areas.

Pereira Leaves Igalo

LD111930Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1701 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Igalo, 11 Oct, TANJUG--The president of the Cape Verde Republic and general secretary of the Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands African Independence Party Aristides Maria Pereira who, within the framework of his visit had talks here with President Tito, was today formally seen-off from Igalo. Yugoslav President Tito said cordial farewell greetings to President Pereira and his associates.

DJURANOVIC ENDS VISIT TO NORWAY, LEAVES FOR FINLAND

LD112350Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1749 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Oslo, 11 Oct, TANJUG--The visit to Norway and political official talks of Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic are assessed by the Yugoslav and Norwegian sides as very beneficial. They are assessed as a further step towards strengthening the already fine relations and friendly cooperation between the two countries in which both sides have already stated the interest and readiness.

Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic today ended his three-day official visit to Norway and left for Helsinki for an official visit to Finland this afternoon.

In closing talks this morning the Yugoslav and Norwegian premiers particularly focused on questions regarding the European security and cooperation and stressed the importance of timely and thorough preparations for meeting in Montreux, La Valetta and Madrid.

The need for continual efforts towards overcoming a standstill in the policy of the detente and cooperation in Europe and the world was also stressed in the talks this morning. The two premiers also stressed the need to persevere in complementing the agreement of the continuity of the European security and cooperation conference.

Both sides stated that there are no problems in relations between the two countries. However, they consider that more should be done in economic relations in order to enable their development in accordance with the existing interests and realistic possibilities of Yugoslavia and Norway.

More on Talks, Departure

LD112355Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] (?Oslo), 11 Oct, TANJUG--[Passage indistinct] Federal Executive Council President Djuranovic was accompanied to Oslo airport and bade a warm farewell by Odvar Nordli, the Norwegian prime minister.

The Federal Executive Council president's visit to Norway and the official political talks held on this occasion are assessed by both the Yugoslav and Norwegian sides as very useful, representing a step further in consolidating the very good bilateral relations and friendly cooperation, which both sides have expressed readiness and interest in furthering.

It has also been shown that such contacts should be continued, for they contribute to greater understanding of the developmental conditions and politics of the two countries on both domestic and foreign policy levels. Such assessments may be heard in Yugoslav delegation circles and Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Nordli made a similar political estimate of this visit.

Addressing the Yugoslav press, Nordli, touching on questions of bilateral cooperation, said that the disturbed international economic relations, the negative consequences of which Norway, too, is suffering, must not be allowed to hinder progress in Yugoslav-Norwegian economic relations. He added that the Norwegian side would make a special analysis of the cause of the present trade exchange imbalance between the two countries before the forthcoming meeting of the mixed committee for economic cooperation.

At the conclusion of the official talks between the two delegations, held this morning, Veselin Djuranovic, Federal Executive Council president, invited Norwegian Prime Minister Nordli to visit Yugoslavia.

Both delegations participated fully in this morning's final Yugoslav-Norwegian official political talks.

The leaders of the two governments exchanged opinions and devoted particular attention to questions of European security and cooperation. Stating that the process begun in Helsinki by the adoption of the Final Act was in fact a long-term process, realization of which demanded persistence, patience and activity by all countries, both large and small, the two leaders stressed the importance of timely and profound preparations for the coming meetings in Montreux, Valetta and Madrid.

Stress was placed on the need to exert constant effort to overcome a certain stagnation which has come about in the policy of detente and cooperation in Europe and the world. The two premiers also stressed the need for perseverence in implementing the agreement on CSCE continuity and emphasized the importance of keeping to this agreed principle. Conscious of the real difficulties in the present international situation, they believe that these should not be a discouraging hindrance on the path toward realizing the Helsinki decisions. [Passage indistinct] The significance was underlined of the mixed committee for economic cooperation between the two countries, which holds regular meetings and is able to concretely work out such opportunities.

The Yugoslav side stressed the need to overcome current unfavorable tendencies in economic cooperation and the imbalance of trade to the SFRY's detriment. The need to create more favorable conditions for greater sales of Yugoslav products on the Norwegian market, in the mutual interest of economic cooperation, was noted. Berislav Blazevic, delegation member, took the opportunity to point out a number of unfavorable tendencies and restrictions on imports of Yugoslav goods into Norway which have come about lately and indicated opportunities for overcoming them.

The Norwegian side agreed that efforts should be made on both sides to make an all-round review of existing economic relations and to do everything possible to improve the situation in accordance with the interests of the two countries' economic organizations, with both governments to undertake everything necessary within their potential.

On his return from Stavanger last night, Veselin Djuranovic, Federal Executive Council president, met and had talks with representatives of associations of Yugoslav workers temporarily employed in Norway and with representatives of economic and other Yugoslav organizations in Oslo. Those present greeted the Federal Executive Council president warmly and welcomed his visit to Norway.

President Djuranovic informed the meeting's participants about the SFRY's domestic policy and economic situation and about our country's foreign policy situation and activities. Veselin Djuranovic answered a number of questions showing that our people in Norway vigilantly and actively follow all questions of development of our socialist self-managing society and our country's foreign policy activities, being firmly linked with everything that happens in their homeland, and that they are solidly in favor of its policy on both domestic and international levels.

Arrives in Helsinki

LD111910Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1547 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki--Veselin Djuranovic, Federal Executive Council (FEC) president, arrived in Helsinki this afternoon on an official visit to Finland. He was greeted at the airport by Kalevi Sorsa, Finnish prime minister, who welcomed him.

Veselin Djuranovic, FEC president, arrived at 1645 for a 3-day official visit, accompanied by Budimir Loncar, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Berislav Blazevic, assistant secretary for foreign trade; Nikola Cicanovic, political adviser to the FEC president; and Kuzman Dimcevski, administration head in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Also at the airport to greet the Yugoslav guests were Paavo Vayrynen, minister of foreign affairs; Esko Rekola, minister of finance; Jaakko Itala, minister of education; Kalevi Kivisto, 2d minister of education; Eeva-Kristiina Forsman [as received] ambassador of the Finnish Republic in Belgrade, and others.

After the national anthems had been played and an honor guard inspected, Veselin Djuranovic, FEC president, and the members of his entourage left for the Kalastajatorppa Hotel, where they are to stay.

RESULTS OF SFRY VISIT BY PCI'S BERLINGUER NOTED

LD112148Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1344 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Koper--Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], has given a special statement to Radio Koper, in which he stressed that his talks with President Tito and Aleksandar Grlickov, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, "were very positive and were held in a spirit in keeping with the long years of excellent PCI-LCY relations."

"We had an opportunity," Berlinguer added, "to exchange views on many questions concerning the international and European situation and on problems of the international workers movement and its attitude toward our two countries and peoples. We noted a broad identity of views and the desire to further consolidate our relations." In connection with the role played by the PCI and the LCY in implementation of the Osimo accords, Enrico Berlinguer stated: "I think that the two parties played a very important role--naturally together with other forces, especially other democratic forces of our country--in achievement of the Osimo accords, which represent a firm element in bilateral relations." "What now remains to be done is to implement the Osimo accords. We are involved in Italy, as the LCY is involved in Yugoslavia, in efforts to insure that these agreements are fully respected, taking into account both peoples' interests, particularly the interests of the border population," stated Enrico Berlinguer, PCI secretary general.

On his part, Aleskandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stated: "With regard to the visit paid by Comrade Berlinguer and his associates and his talks with Comrade Tito, it is not enough to say that they were merely friendly and open; they also reflected the full trust which exists between our two parties as a result of both sides' efforts to develop trust in mutual relations. It goes without saying that our identity of views is of decisive significance in this connection. The visit was an expression of this and we feel that, in appraising current conditions in Europe and the world, while taking into account both sides' views, we contributed to the total political action which our parties will pursue in the international field."

Communique Issued

LD111512Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1303 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Hercegnovi--Following the SFRY visit made by Enrico Berlinguer, Italian Communist Party [PCI] secretary general, a joint communique was issued which runs as follows:

"At the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Enrico Berlinguer, PCI secretary general, paid a visit to Yugoslavia on 10 and 11 October 1978.

"During the visit, Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and of the LCY, received Enrico Berlinguer, holding a broad exchange of views on various aspects of the international situation.

"The talks were attended by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, LCY Central Committee Presidium member; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; and by PCI Central Committee members Antonio Rubbi and Antonio Tato. Enrico Berlinguer and Dr Aleksandar Grlickov and their associates also had separate talks on questions of the two parties' activity."

"A broad agreement of views was manifested during the talks, which took place in a friendly, open and comradely atmosphere and in the spirit of mutual understanding which characterizes LCY-PCI relations.

"Topical problems of international relations, recent international activity of the LCY and the PCI and their domestic activity, and the development of bilateral cooperation were discussed during the talks. During their discussion of world events and tendencies, President Tito and Secretary General Berlinguer, confirming the assessments and stands expressed in their October 1977 joint statement, stressed the importance of maximum effort to overcome the delay in detente and development of international cooperation and in affirmation of that constructive spirit of cooperation which facilitated the results of the Helsinki CSCE.

"The LCY and the PCI are convinced that overcoming tension and eliminating the hotbeds of crises in various parts of the world, ending the armament race, supporting independence and independent development of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America and affirming, throughout the world, the just cause of peace, freedom and social progress, all call for concrete measures which will lead to a genuine reduction in strategic and conventional weapons, implementation of the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament and to an urgent solution of existing conflicts by political means.

"During the talks, emphasis was placed on the importance of the nonalined movement and of the workers movement in the world, especially in Western Europe in the quest for solution of acute world problems and in building new and more equitable political and economic world relations.

"The LCY and PCI are convinced that full support for detente, which should acquire a universal character, for developing constructive relations between states with different social systems and between great powers, should facilitate efforts for establishing a new international economic system. This represents the imperative demand of the present-day world, contains a real interest of all countries and creates conditions to overcome the growing gap between the developed and developing countries and for mankind's general progress.

"Proceeding from the international community's universality and from the interest of all peoples for secure development and unhindered progress in the world, President Tito and Comrade Berlinguer stressed that all countries and all workers and socialist forces are called upon to become involved in building better relations among peoples.

"It is both their duty and their right to contribute in affirming positive processes in international relations and in the workers movement throughout the world, on an equal footing. In this connection, it is of increasing importance that the struggle for peace, social transformation, economic development and the better future of mankind should result from an active and united contribution by all communist, socialist, social democratic and other democratic forces.

"The LCY and the PCI believe that the development of relations and cooperation in the workers movement confirms the full vitality of the principles pointed out at the June 1976 Berlin conference of communist and workers parties of Europe. Further development of this cooperation, coupled with full respect for the independence of every party, in the spirit of reciprocal respect among them, calls for broad, open and constructive bilateral dialogs between parties and movements to strengthen solidarity in the struggle for peace, social progress and other lofty socialist human ideals."

"Existence of different concepts and interests in the world workers movement is not and must not represent an obstacle to developing dialog, mutual understanding and equal cooperation.

"A broad exchange of information was also carried out on the domestic situation policy of the two parties. The LCY and the PCI expressed resolve to continue to give full contribution to development of friendly, neighborly relations and bilateral cooperation. Particular emphasis was placed on both sides' efforts to constructively realize the Osimo accords, in order to fulfill the interests of the border areas' population and that of both countries as a whole.

"The LCY and the PCI placed a high value on the current intensive development of reciprocal relations and expressed their joint intention to further develop them."

VOJVODINA COMMANDER RECEIVES ZAMBIAN ARMY DELEGATION

LD120003Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1942 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--Maj Gen Milenko Radovanov, commander of the provincial headquarters of territorial defense of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, today received a Zambian Armed Forces delegation, led by Maj Gen Benjamin Mibenge, deputy commander of Zambia's National Defense Forces. On this occasion, the guests were informed about the role of the system of all-people's defense in Vojvodina. The delegation was also the guest of Col Dusan Doronjski, commander of the city headquarters of territorial defense, and, in addition, looked around the Novkabel plant, one of the model collectives in the Novi Sad municipality.

SFRY DELEGATION MEETS WITH FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER

LD111232Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1123 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Paris, 11 Oct, TANJUG--French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud yesterday received a delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia's Foreign Affairs Committee headed by committee chairman Nijaz Dizdarevic.

Current international problems were discussed during the one-hour meeting. The Yugoslav delegation also attended the annual reception offered by the president of the French National Assembly for members of representative bodies, the government and the diplomatic corps. The guests at the reception hosted by Assembly President Jacques Chaban-Delmas included President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, who met with Yugoslav delegation head Nijaz Dizdarevic.

IKONIC HOSTS LUNCHEON FOR DPRK VICE PREMIER

LD112144Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1758 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Oct, TANJUG--Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Vice President Branislav Ikonic offered a luncheon today in honor of Vice Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK] Kong Chin-tae, who is heading his government's delegation on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

Offering a toast, Branislav Ikonic said that Kang Chin-tae's visit reflects the successful development of friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries, as well as the atmosphere of full trust characterizing these relations.

The meetings to date between Presidents Kim Il-song and Josip Broz Tito have provided a firm basis for this cooperation, said Ikonic.

Replying to the toast, Vice Premier Kong Chin-tae said that the objective of the current visit is to raise economic relations to the level of the exceptionally good political relations existing between Yugoslavia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Kong Chin-tae spoke highly in acknowledgement of the support extended on the international level by the leadership, party and people of Yugoslavia to the Korean people's just struggle for reunification.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL MEETS

LD102200Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croa ian 1910 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--A session of the republican Council for National Defense of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, chaired by Raif Dizdarevic, has been held in Sarajevo.

Adopting information on the organization and execution of exercises on the republic's territory, the council, as reported, concluded that programs of carrying out exercises should be adopted at the beginning of the year, which should insure conditions for more organized work, elimination of improvisation and the informing of relevant organs about the exercises being prepared and carried out. The programs of exercises would be adopted by relevant organs in accordance with the republican law on national defense.

The council adopted a position in connection with proposed changes in the system of calling people up for military service, and the postponement of military service, and endorsed a proposal on the need for adopting regulations on establishment and distribution of awards for results achieved in the area of all-people's defense in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

SERBIAN LC ESTABLISHES CC PRESIDIUM COMMISSIONS

LD102026Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1347 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--The Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium today passed the necessary decisions on establishment, composition and tasks of its commissions, setting up the following commissions of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium and electing their chairmen:

Bogdan Tankosic, chairman of the Commission for Development of the League of Communists and Ideological Training; Dr Novica Blagojevic, chairman of the Commission for Socio-economic Relations; Svetislav Bozic, chairman of the Commission for Development of Socioeconomic Relations in Agriculture and the Countryside; Dr Pavle Nikolic, chairman of the Commission for the Political System; Zivorad Hisic, chairman of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection; Lazar Vujovic, chairman of the Commission for Development of Intranational Relations; Svetislav-Tile Popovic, chairman of the Commission for International Relations and Cooperation in the International Workers Movement.

Also elected were Bozidar Bogdanovic, as chairman of the Commission for Information and Propaganda; Dr Mirko Mirkovic, chairman of the Commission for Ideological Activity of the League of Communists in Education and Science; Dr Vladimir Jovicic, chairman of the Commission for Ideological Activity of the League of Communists in Culture; and Milija Radovanovic, chairman of the Commission for the History of the League of Communists of Serbia.

Also established was the plenipotentiary commission of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium for questions concerning workers temporarily employed abroad, whose chairman is Ismailj Jahici.

The Commission for Petitions and Complaints of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium will be established at a later date. The commissions for cadre policy and financial affairs have already been set up.

The Presidium also appointed members of the publishing board of the edition of the paper, KOMMUNIST, for the Socialist Republic of Serbia. Marija Todorovic, Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium secretary, was appointed chairman of the board.

Dr Prvoslav Ralic was appointed director of the Marxist center of the Serbian LC Central Committee.

The Presidium decided that the Central Committee should hold a session on 23 October to bring Serbian LC statute into line with the LCY statute and adopt its program and plan of work and the standing order concerning organization and manner of work of the Central Committee and its organs. The session is also expected to elect the Serbian LC delegation to the SAUP republican conference.

The Presidium also discussed preparations for its next session, which will consider topical economic developments in Serbia.

VJESNIK COMMENTS ON U.S. USE OF SPY SATELLITES

AU111605Y Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 6 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[Zeljko Brihta commentary: "The World Today: Peace Via Satellite"]

[Text] It is finally possible to sleep peacefully: Others are awake. While you are sleeping, the satellite is working. It is working, flying, taking photographs and transmitting them, even though it is not doing this for the media. It is not filming a soccer match in Argentina. It is not relaying Karajan from Salzburg. It is not transmitting a telephoto picture for VJESNIK. It is not providing a connection for telephone subscribers in Yokohama and Babina Greda. You do not see it but it sees you--but never mind about you. It sees all, even though it is not equally interested in all. It is most interested in soldiers; in foreign soldiers and in their weapons. This is clear. The satellite is spying.

It has been spying previously but, so to say, it did it semisecretly and unacknowledged: Everyone knew it, but nobody would say it. Now it has become the first officially confirmed spy in the rich history of one of the oldest professions in the world. (There is, it is said, only one that is older, although this one is no more honorable; on the contrary). And as news agencies report, Jimmy Carter has become the first White House chief who has publicly--and honestly--admitted that the United States "is using satellites to spy on the Soviet Union and other countries."

Spies and Bombs

They are using them without ill intentions. On the contrary, "the satellites for photographic reconnaissance," Carter said at Cape Canaveral, "have become an important stabilizing factor in world politics. They monitor how others are adhering to arms control agreements and by this contribute immensely to the security of all countries." And therefore: "We shall continue to perfect these satellites." Carter's press secretary, Jody Powell, explains: "We believe that this announcement can have a favorable effect on the public. In this connection, it is important to know that we can monitor how others respect the arms control agreement without relying exclusively on their good intentions."

This is nearly word for word from a quotation of someone--if it is a quotation at all, as some claim, but that is not important--that says: "Trust is good but control is better." Technology for the people--or world peace via satellite.

It is important to learn that (and try to explain why) this American satellite sensation has not worsened relations in the world, especially including those between Moscow and Washington, and also that it has not aroused the minds either in the West or even in the East. They have all remained gravely, coldly and indifferently silent, as though it were all the same to them whether someone is watching them day and night from above and peering into their backyards, bedrooms and nuclear missile warhead warehouses.

Strange: Yet, when the ordinary, small and primitive U-2 aircraft, from which Gary Powers photographed kolkhozes and all the rest, was shot down over the USSR, the Paris conference of the big four fell apart and relations between Washington and Moscow very nearly did so (just as did the shoe with which Nikita Khrushchev banged the table at the UN General Assembly). Strange: Yet the journalistic document files are still full of recent clippings about the wave of protests that was spontaneously organized when the United States announced--merely announced--that it might perhaps begin to produce a new weapon, the neutron bomb. Why is there such a silence now and why were the voices so loud at that time? Where is the difference?

The difference is, among other things, in the fact that, as regards the immediate effect, it is less dangerous to spy than to bomb (although, in the long run, one spy is worth 10 bombs or more). And then, the world is also different today. In other words, today is the good time of artificial satellites and detente, while the world of 1960 was the bad old time of the U-2 and the cold war. It is still not possible, however, to explain by this alone why the world press and other so-called mass media have published the recent news from Cape Canaveral so inconspicuously and obscurely and almost without commentary--if they published it at all. In some places, it was even accidentally thrown into the wastepaper basket.

Arms and Interests

It perhaps seemed unimportant to their own, that is, to Western newspapers and perhaps they felt uncomfortable. And the other foreign newspapers perhaps think that spies in the sky are not suitable raw material for mass propaganda and counterpropaganda, for mass meetings and protest meetings, for resolutions and letters from large masses of people ranging from olympic record holders to university professors. Perhaps neither of the two sides has a completely clear conscience. Perhaps the other side also has such satellites and it is only that it has not yet acknowledged them. Perhaps the first side thinks: If it is officially acknowledged that the United States is using (among other things) such tools, then what about those tools which are not known nor even suspected?

Perhaps all this only shows that something big is being prepared and that relations between "the big ones" are not as bad as some have claimed and perhaps even wished. Perhaps the common interests of the United States and the USSR have once again prevailed over their opposing interests and perhaps the individual and regional disagreements over Africa and the Middle East will be followed by general, that is, global agreements on peace and security. Perhaps an agreement was recently reached in Washington with Soviet Minister for Foreign Affairs Gromyko on how arms, which both the United States and the USSR have in abundance, should somehow be directed to mutual (and perhaps general) benefit rather than to the detriment of all and sundry.

Long before the artificial spy had been invented as a "stabilizing factor" it was claimed with the same logic that atomic bombs maintained world peace; and they did, too, and they now do by their increasingly larger numbers--as long as they do not start exploding--as no one is starting to disassemble them. The balance of power and fear may be a lesser evil than an imbalance of power and fear, but it would be even better if a balance of trust were established and, once it was there, if the balance of arms ceased to follow an ascending line (and increasingly so) and began to move along a descending line. This would be less dangerous and somewhat less expensive.

If something now appears on the horizon, it is perhaps a new strategic arms limitation, SALT-II; and this is good, too; or at least it is not as bad as it would be if there were none of this. It only pleases the small ones if the big ones love one another and are making accords, although it would not please them if this were done at their expense or to their detriment. Or, as a Romanian diplomat recently said, "Attempts are once again being made to divide the spheres of influence" in the world and that, in various parts of the world, it is "domination" by those who do not belong there that "is being strengthened."

But for now it will certainly be good if the big ones come to an agreement. And later perhaps, the artificial control satellites will be acquired by all and not only by some. Peace to people on earth.

FRG GOVERNMENT'S STAND ON TERRORISTS CRITICIZED

LD102234Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1930 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct, TANJUG--The high-circulation Yugoslav daily, VECERNJE NOVOSTI, today criticizes the West German authorities for failing to prevent the activity of anti-Yugoslav terrorists in the Federal Republic. In this context, the paper cites official West German declarations and court rulings, and points to practice running counter to both.

VECERNJE NOVOSTI's editor Borislav Komad, the author of the article, recently interviewed the West German ministers of the interior and justice who both spoke out in support of the fight against terrorism.

The article notes a statement by West German Minister of the Interior Gerhard Baum, who said in a DEUTSCHE WELLE broadcast the other day, that the government "must undertake" to put a stop to political activity by terrorists, adding that this is imperative. VECERNJE NOVOSTI also quotes Chancellor Schmidt as having told the Bundestag on September 21 that the government will not be "lenient" towards those who break law and order and abuse hospitality. He warned that the government will use "every legal means" to fight these, that is, terrorists. It will be noted that a court in Cologne recently decided that Stjepan Bilandzic, a notorious fascist criminal and terrorist, be extradited to Yugoslavia.

However, the government, in spite of its statements and in advance of a ruling of the supreme court, acted contrary to the "legal means" and blocked extradition. And the terrorist was even released from jail.

The occasion for the VECERNJE NOVOSTI article is the fact that Bilandzic was even allowed after release to hold a press conference and make senseless and downright absurd allegations to the effect that Italian Christian Democratic leader Aldo Moro, prior to his liquidation by the Red Brigades, had been taken to Yugoslavia, that the four West German terrorists arrested in Yugoslavia were subsequently released and sent to the Federal Republic of Germany to kill anti-Yugoslav extremists there, and the like. VECERNJE NOVOSTI is not particularly surprised by the stupidities which Bilandzic--forbidden by a court to engage in political activity 15 years ago--could and did utter. However, it is surprised by the fact that these were reported by some news agencies, West German radio, press and television (ZDF).

SOVIET BOOK ON DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM REVIEWED

LD091422Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1124 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Oct, TANJUG--In its review of the book "An Old Dispute With New Arguments," recently published in Moscow, the daily POLITIKA of Belgrade writes today that on the whole the author, Yuriy Novopashin, ignores or passes tacitly over the different roads to socialism. The only thing Novopashin recognizes, says the paper's Moscow correspondent, are "specific features" in development of socialism. This is not only because he must somehow name the really existing differences, but above all because the "specific features" cannot be anything but variants of the theory of "laws governing development of socialism".

Referring to the book's section on Yugoslavia, POLITIKA's correspondent says the author reduces the differences between the political-economic systems of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia to exclusively organizational in nature.

POLITIKA considers it in many respects useless because [it] is not in keeping with the actual situation. This, the paper's correspondent says, narrows the horizons and puts up the barriers in the way to the declared wishes for acquainting oneself with different kinds of experience derived from socialist practice.

POLITIKA's correspondent concludes: "Is it possible to say, for instance, that, in principle, the strengthening of centralism in the management of the entire field of economic activity, is equal to the strengthening of self-management as a fundamental social relationship in the economy and all other spheres of socialist construction?"

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK OFFICIAL'S VISIT--Belgrade--Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance, today received Anthony Looijen, executive director at the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IBRD], who is paying an official visit to the SFRY. In the talks, views were exchanged on topical issues and on cooperation between the SFRY and the IBRD. During his stay in the SFRY, Anthony Looijen will visit the Socialist Republics of Montenegro, Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1910 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD]